THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 51. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WINNEMORE.

The Death of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton Avenged.

The Scene of the Execution This Morning —The Prison Within and Without.

HOW THE DOOMED MAN MET HIS FATE.

THE DROP FALLS AT 10·50 A. M.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon, we gave a full account of the violent death of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton on the 25th of April last, and of the various circumstances by which George W. Winnemore was connected with the deed of blood. The efforts to save the life of this wretched man have been continued during the past few days, but, like those made at an earlier period, they have proved unavailing, and last evening Sheriff Howell received from the Governor of the Commonwealth the following telegraphic despatch:—

"I have concluded not to interfere in the Winnemore case. JOHN W. GEARY."

In consequence of this fatal intelligence, the law took its course, and this morning the doomed man expired upon the gallows.

THE FATAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It has been scarcely two months since the County Prison was the scene of a similar occurrence, and the final arrangements for the execution, which were completed yesterday afternoon, were essentially the same as when, on the 4th of June last, Gottlieb Williams was executed for a crime which bore a striking resemblance to the one for which Winnemore has just suffered death. The scaffold was erected on the spot which it occupied when Williams and Probst were brought face to face with death upon it—in the northwest corner of the prison yard, where it was entirely hidden from the view of the inmates of the prison.

THE WITNESSES

of the execution, as is the custom in this city, were few in number, as Sheriff Howell enforced the strict rule of the law in this case, and denied admission to the host of curious and eager persons who have been soliciting the favor of a ticket. The gentlemen selected to be present at the sad spectacle assembled at a quarter before ten o'clock this morning at the Assembly Buildings, on the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. The roll was called to see that all the privileged ones were present, and none others, and then, at ten o'clock, the party took a special car provided for the purpose, and proceeded down Tenth street to Moyamensing Prison.

THE PRISONER'S LAST HOURS.

Last night the prisoner passed the time alone, but at 7 o'clock this morning Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., his zealous counsel, visited him, and remained with him until he was led to execution. He had expressed the desire of seeing his brother, in order that there might be no suspicion of a disagreement between them. Accordingly, at 8 o'clock, he was visited by his brother, two sisters, two cousins, and a friend by the name of Mrs. Stevens, who remained with him until about 10 o'clock. During this time he conversed cheerfully, though gravely, the principal topic of the conversation being his favorite theme of spiritualism. During the morning he said that it had been rumored that he had intended to starve himself, but to show his keepers that he had no intention of thus averting his fate upon the scaffold, he had been eating heartily all along. This morning he arose at 5 o'clock, after sleeping soundly through the greater portion of the night, and then ate a hearty meal, in accordance with the intention expressed above.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

At a quarter past ten o'clock the Sheriff and the party of gentlemen accompanying him arrived at the prison, and were admitted to that gloomy structure by the Debtors' Department, at the northern end. After a brief stop there, they proceeded to the Keeper's office, where the Sheriff's jury were sworn in by J. E. Salter, Esq., the Sheriff's solicitor.

THE PRISONER IN THE CELL.

When everything was in readiness, Mr. Kilgore requested the privilege of a few minutes, more conversation with the unfortunate man. The Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Perkins, the prison-keeper, and two representatives of the press, then waited upon the prisoner in his cell. They were received pleasantly by the doomed man, and after being seated, Sheriff Howell said to him:—"I am here to perform my unpleasant duty. Last evening I received a despatch from the Governor, saying that he had determined not to interfere in your case.

"You know I had already assured you that you had no hope, but I did not know but that you might still entertain a hope of respite, and so I had the message telegraphed to Mr. Perkins last evening, that you might learn it at once. But I think you said you did not expect any delay; or, rather, it would be a pleasant surprise to you."

While the Sheriff was speaking to him, Winnemore had assented, now and then, by a nod of the head and a murmured, "Yes, yes;" and at this point he said aloud—"Yes, that's what I said."

The Sheriff then informed him that he was ready, with his jury and the persons authorized by law to witness the execution, when Winnemore responded simply, "I am ready, too."

Everything being thus prepared, at twenty minutes before 11 the party left the cell, and

THE PROCESSION TO THE SCAFFOLD

was made up in the following order:—

William B. Perkins, Superintendent of the County Prison; Henry C. Howell, Esq., Sheriff; George W. Winnemore, the prisoner; D. Y. Kilgore, Esq., the prisoner's counsel; H. Yale Smith, M. D., the Prison Physician, and his assistant, B. F. Butcher, M. D.; the Sheriff's jury—Ex-Sheriff Wm. H. Kern, S. P. Hancock, H. Borter, F. Blackburn, G. H. Roberts, Spencer Roberts, R. P. King, John Thornley, William Elliott, William Vogdes, John Lamon, and Samuel L. Clement; J. E. Salter, Esq., the Sheriff's Solicitor; the Sheriff's Deputies, James V. Stokes, R. B. Ott, J. S. Money, James Bain, Jr., and William R. Leeds; and seven representatives of the press.

The prisoner was dressed very plainly, wearing a coarse, white cotton shirt and light grey pantaloons. His head was entirely uncovered. On the way to the fatal spot, which was some distance from the cell, his step was firm and his demeanor calm.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Arrived at the scaffold, Winnemore ascended the steps, escorted by Sheriff Howell, Superintendent Perkins, and Mr. Kilgore. It was a notable fact that this is the first case in which a man has been hung in the prison yard without having the attendance of a clergyman of some denomination.

But Winnemore persevered in his opposition to the clergy until the end, and died, as he had lived for months in prison, without the consolations of religion, except as interpreted by his own heart.

The Sheriff then stated that the prisoner desired to say something to the persons assembled, when Winnemore spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I appear on this scaffold to-day to die. I suppose you expect me to say a few words, and I will do so. I want you to remember that it is an innocent man who is now to be hung, one who had nothing to do with this deed (referring to the murder of Mrs. Magilton), either by word or act. I have always endeavored to live up to the right, as far as I understood it. But how terrible it is to hang a man thus, although the thought of death does not trouble me. I know where I shall go when I die, and that I shall be able to return after it is over to visit those I love. The parting with my friends this morning rather unstrung me, and causes me to speak nervously now. I truly forgive all persons, no matter who they are, or what they have done to me. I forgive Mr. Mann for prosecuting me, and the Governor for what he has done in my case. But I hope this will be the last case of the kind, the last time that a man will be hung in this way, on such a scaffold. I did not have justice, but I forgive them all; and this I want you to be particular to remember. As Christ died for a principle, so do I die for a principle, although you may not now think so. I believe the time will soon come when my memory will be cleared, and my innocence of this crime proved. I do not hope this for my own sake, but for the sake of my friends."

While Winnemore was speaking his voice was quite tremulous, and at times he almost broke down; but all his words were distinctly uttered and readily heard.

THE FAREWELL.

Having concluded his address to the spectators on the ground below, Winnemore turned to Mr. Kilgore, his counsel, and in a choking voice said:—"I thank you for what you have done for me. You have done everything, and no one could have done more. An angel could not have done more. Give my best respects to Mr. Warriner. God bless you!"

Mr. Kilgore took the hand of the doomed man, and feelingly said:—"George, farewell! We have done all that we could for you, but we failed. I can now only commend you to God, who will give you justice. Farewell!"

THE END OF LIFE.

Having shaken hands with all the persons upon the scaffold, Winnemore was left alone with the Sheriff, who adjusted the rope about his neck, and drew the white cap down over his face, shutting out the sight of day.

The Sheriff then descended from the scaffold, the props were taken from beneath the drop, and at ten minutes before eleven the rope was pulled, and the body of George W. Winnemore was swaying in the air. A single convulsion passed through the hanging corpse, and then all was quiet.

Those who had beheld similar scenes before, declared that they had never seen a man die so easily upon the gallows. The neck and hands of the corpse in a few minutes were almost black in color, but after the body had been hanging almost a quarter of an hour, the attending physicians detected a pulsation of the heart. That, however, was the last indication of vitality, and after the lapse of twenty-five minutes from the fall of the drop, the body was cut down and consigned to the care of Mr. Kilgore, as the representative of the friends of the deceased. It will receive a decent burial, without undergoing dissection.

WITHOUT THE PRISON

the mystery which, to some, so completely enshrouds Winnemore—his calm demeanor in his last hours, his constant declarations of innocence, and withal his persistent belief in Spiritualism—has so deeply interested a class of persons that the least thing which has any connection with him at once demands their attention. When it became known that to-day he would be brought to a criminal's death, many congregated about the prison, somewhat pacified towards the law which restrained them from beholding the awful scene, in being able to be without and near the huge walls of this grim-looking prison—men who had nothing else to do; the youth who represented all grades of life, variegated with many hardened individuals; and children anxious and pleased, if one could judge by their countenances, that a man was to be put to an ignominious death. There had been three points from which an execution could be seen. But by slightly moving the scaffold there was now but one where it could be observed, and that a large tree at the southwest corner of the prison. Early before the hour of ten its bushy top was animated by numbers of ragged urchins, and even men, who could be pleased with anything that partook in the slightest degree of anything that was horrible.

A large police force was on hand to keep order, and though their presence was a formality, yet the peace of the place needed not their aid, as all was still, except the loud talk of the children.

Lieutenant Larzelere, of the First District, had under his command 65 men, while Sergeant Neil, of the Second District, had a squad of 24—a total police force of 89, which well surrounded Moyamensing.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHERIFF AND PARTY

was the signal for the gathering of all the people who lived on the opposite side of the street from the Prison front to the Prison gate, to try and catch a glimpse of that scene within, and, if possible, of the scaffold—the much dreaded instrument—when the large gate should open.

In this they were exceedingly disappointed, inveighing against all laws, and heaping on the heads of all officers no pleasing invectives for permitting capital punishment to be administered within impenetrable walls, and not in open fields.

As time drew on the crowd of boys and men crowded as near as possible to the centre of the part of the wall where they supposed the scaffold was placed. All evinced the utmost anxiety to hear the slightest sound, or the faintest whisper, which could in any way give evidence that the final scene had taken place.

The crowds all about the prison pressed forward to be the first to learn the news, and about 11 o'clock, when still they were awaiting the event, they were informed that it had taken place, and that George W. Winnemore's spirit had taken its flight.

The policemen who had guarded the outside of the prison were then formed in line, and moved into the prison, there to see the body, as is customary for them to do.

The crowd, instead of dispersing, hung on, to canvass such events of a criminal nature as the occurrence and the time would naturally evoke.

BAD CONDITION OF THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—A London paper contains this item: "A coroner's jury has condemned the atmosphere of the underground railway. They do not go the length of a verdict of manslaughter, but they say that the atmosphere accelerated the death of a woman named Dobner, who resided at Eton. She travelled from King's Cross to Bishop's road, and on reaching the latter station, was taken ill and died suddenly. One of the surgeons who made the *post-mortem* examination, said she was laboring under disease of the bronchial gland, and undoubtedly the suffocating air of the underground railway had accelerated death. The coroner said he had experienced the depressing effect of that railway, and therefore avoided it as much as possible. The tunnels and stations should be ventilated, but he supposed that would not be done until some shocking loss of life from suffocation had occurred."

THE "THREE GRAVES" AT OAKINGTON.—A commemorative meeting of much interest was held lately at Oakington, near Cambridge, England, in honor of the three nonconformist worthies whose ashes lie buried near together in a garden near the parish church. They lived in the beginning of the last century, and their last resting place is known as "The Three Graves," which all travellers are expected to visit. Francis Holcroft, M. A., was a fellow of Clare Hall, and Joseph Oddy, of Trinity, Cambridge. The third, Henry Oakland, was less prominent, but all three were ejected in the year 1662 from their livings for nonconformity, and after many sufferings from imprisonment and other persecutions, preached the gospel for many years with good success in forming nonconformist churches. Holcroft was imprisoned twelve years in Cambridge jail for his principles.

NAPOLEON I.—A statue of Napoleon I has been erected at Montereau, France, on the spot where the Emperor uttered the words, "The bullet which is to kill me is not yet cast."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

President Johnson and General Grant—General Grant again Protests Against Removing Military Commanders—The President Overrules Him and Insists Upon His Orders—General Grant Forced to Comply and the Orders Issued—The President's Interpretation of General Grant's Powers.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The political situation to-night is much calmer than it has been for several days. The developments of to-day bear out my despatches of last night completely. General Grant has not refused to obey orders, notwithstanding the positive statement to that effect telegraphed last night. His last letter to the President, sent yesterday, was of no avail. In it General Grant earnestly urged Mr. Johnson to modify the order, and even went so far as to state as his own opinion that persistence on the part of the President in his present course would bring innumerable evils upon himself and on his Administration. He visited the President this morning, and learned again that his suggestions and wishes would be overruled. The President insisted upon the order as it stands, and General Grant had nothing to do but to obey. The order was sent to the printer this afternoon, and would have been published to-day had it been received back in time. It will be out in the morning. General Grant adds nothing to it but the bare order of promulgation. It stands naked as it came from the hands of the President. Whatever instructions General Grant may deem necessary will follow hereafter in separate orders. The matter to-night stands thus:—The President, in carrying out his own obstinate will, has again overruled General Grant in the Cabinet, and as General-in-Chief, Grant can only transmit orders through his headquarters from his military superior, for he is too good a soldier to set an example of insubordination, which would only be too quickly seized upon to still further disable him. In reversing and ignoring the instructions which accompanied General Order No. 77, assigning General Thomas, the President has taken the responsibility of virtually offering an insult to Gen. Grant by the manner in which it was done, and has indicated his determination to dictate the manner in which the Reconstruction acts shall be executed. How far General Grant shall be able to interfere to prevent the President from still further delaying the work of reconstruction, depends upon the extent of the powers granted him by the acts of Congress. Section 2 of the Appropriation act, quoted last night, compels all orders to be sent through his headquarters, but does not give him the power to refuse to transmit orders which he may disapprove. The Supplemental Reconstruction act passed in July last, which everybody supposes gives General Grant precisely the same powers as are possessed by the military commanders, is strangely deficient in that very essential. It gives General Grant the power to approve or disapprove all removals, appointments, details, etc., of persons to or from office. He can himself remove the Governor of Mississippi if he chooses, but if the President chooses to order the Boards of Registration in Louisiana to be reopened for ninety days, General Grant is powerless to prevent it, or if General Hancock on his own responsibility shall choose to postpone indefinitely or otherwise the election ordered by General Sheridan, General Grant has not even the power to disapprove his action. All the power granted to the General of the Army by the Reconstruction acts is strangely, foolishly, and no doubt unintentionally confined to the approval of the removal and appointment of officeholders. The act, carefully read and literally interpreted, gives General Grant absolutely no other power; and here we have another specimen of the result of nasty action by Congress. Just in the very emergency that Congress designed to meet, General Grant finds himself crippled to a very serious degree by bungling legislation. That the President will avail himself of the neglect and mistakes of Congress is already apparent. He holds that General Grant has no power beyond this, and the language will bear him out. I call the attention of those who made the law to the careful consideration of this particular feature, and in view of it let them not expect General Grant to exercise powers for which he finds no warrant in the law. The order removing General Sickles was promulgated this morning, as I stated last night. As will be seen, it will be unaccompanied by any instructions. The following, from the *Evening Star*, of this city, whose editor is thoroughly conversant with the feelings and sentiments of the people of Maryland, is significant:—

> "An impression is prevailing everywhere in Maryland that the President is preparing to declare martial law throughout the United States, and prevent the assembling of Congress in November next, by force of arms. It has its origin in the alleged views of Hon. Jeremiah Black, who is credited here with having urged upon Mr. Johnson the propriety of resisting impeachment, if initiated by the House, by declaring it a revolutionary measure, and protecting himself against it by the use of the army to that end. We see no reason to doubt the truth of the advice of that very enthusiastic and extreme gentleman, Mr. Black."

It has transpired that President Johnson intended some time since to assign General Rousseau to the command of the Department at Washington, vice Canby, ordered to relieve Sickles, but was persuaded by General Grant to abandon the project, although he expressed a desire to retain Rousseau near his person, and as yet no one has been assigned as Canby's successor. General Rousseau is yet in New York, and having unaccountably missed the last steamer, he may yet be assigned to this command.

The Removal of General Howard.

On Saturday last John M. Langston, the well-known colored lawyer, hearing that the President had expressed a desire to see him, called upon him, whereupon Mr. Johnson said:—"I have determined to remove General Howard; he must go soon; I have reason to believe that he is running his Bureau as a political, partisan, and sectarian machine; and further, sir, I am prepared to give that place to a good colored man, if your people will indicate such a man." During the whole interview, Mr. Langston says, the President intimated that he would like to have him accept the place. He finally said:—"I have decided that General Howard shall be removed, and that I will give the place to a colored man if a good one is presented; and I will give you until the first of the week to see me upon this subject." This morning Mr. Langston called upon General Grant at his office in the War Department, and stated to him the substance of his interview with the President, and then asked General Grant's opinion as to the propriety of his accepting the office. The latter replied that he thought, under the circumstances, that it was unadvisable for him, in every respect, to accept the office of Commissioner. He thought, if General Howard should be removed, Mr. Langston could not hope to give greater satisfaction in the Bureau. General Grant further said that he was fully satisfied that General Howard had done his best, and that he had committed no act which would not bear rigid scrutiny; but if he, General Grant, were to remain as Secretary of War, and Mr. Langston should be appointed to the position, he would aid him to the extent of his ability. General Grant, in conclusion, said nothing had been said to him about General Howard's removal; but, if it were accomplished, he thought, for the reason already stated, that it would be inexpedient and of no practical benefit to the colored race for Mr. Langston to accept it under existing circumstances. Mr. Langston said to General Grant:—"I now ask that you will do everything that you can to keep General Howard at the head of the Bureau, for the good of my people and for the friendship I have for him. Further, sir, I am fully satisfied that General Howard has administered the affairs of that Bureau in the most conscientious manner, and looking only to the good of the colored people and the Government. I cannot, therefore, consent to take this position; and further, I desire to say I will not accept it, believing it to be offered to effect the removal of General Howard, and to embarrass the interests of my race."—*N. Y. Times.*

The Storm in the Cabinet.

The Cabinet had a stormy session of over two hours to-day, and President Johnson had occasion to exhibit all his nerve and forbearance. This he is said to have done in characteristic style. An issue was made by General Grant on the wording of the President's order removing Sheridan and Sickles from their commands. Generals Hancock and Canby are directed, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, to exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress on district commanders. This was intended to spike General Grant's guns and prevent a repetition of clause five in his late instructions to General Thomas, in which he directed that officer to execute such orders as he might find in force in the Fifth Military District until altered or cancelled by the General Commanding, viz., General Grant. When the Cabinet met to-day General Grant entered another protest, contending that to him belonged the power to direct what orders should or should not be executed by Department Commanders, and that he hoped there would be a modification of the President's order in accordance with his view of the subject, proceeding to argue that what had been done in those Departments should be allowed to stand until altered or cancelled by himself; that if not checked in advance the new Commander might be induced to undo much that had been done, to the great detriment of the public welfare. During these remarks of General Grant, President Johnson kept perfectly quiet, but as soon as the former had concluded, Mr. Johnson, with much animation, replied that he was as surprised to hear the proposition as he had been surprised to see the 5th clause in the previous instructions issued by General Grant. The President frankly admitted that his purpose was to prevent any attempt to nullify any part of the Reconstruction acts; that those acts expressly empowered the District Commanders to exercise all powers which in their judgment were necessary, and all acts were valid until disapproved. The proposition of General Grant was to deny these commanders the powers expressly conferred by the law, and thus to that extent actually annul the Reconstruction act. To this the President said he should not assent. These acts should be enforced faithfully, and in all their parts, as long as he was responsible, under the Constitution, for a faithful execution of the law. The President spoke with great animation and firmness, and although very plain in terms, yet entirely courteous. He remained unshaken in his purpose to have his orders, as issued yesterday, carried out to the very letter.—*Washington Correspondence Boston Post.*

Exaggerated Reports of a Rupture Between the President and Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—A rumor was put in circulation last night that General Grant had refused to issue the orders from the President, and that in consequence of his refusal a rupture had been occasioned between the President and General Grant that was irreconcilable in its nature. The rumor further stated that General Grant had addressed another letter to the President, protesting against the promulgation of the orders relieving Generals Sheridan and Sickles in the form in which they came from the Executive. This rumor has some foundation in truth, but its general purport is greatly exaggerated. That General Grant has refused to issue the orders of the President your correspondent has the best authority for denying. The most positive proof that such is not the fact is that one of the orders—that relieving General Sickles—was published to-day, and it was confidently expected that both would have appeared. The order relieving General Sheridan will doubtless be published to-morrow.

It is true that General Grant yesterday addressed to the President another communication, further protesting against the execution of the order assigning General Hancock to relieve General Sheridan, and suggesting whether or not such a course was not in contravention of the last Supplementary Reconstruction law of Congress, confiding to the General-in-Chief of the army the execution of the law. To this it is understood the President has not replied in writing; but General Grant to-day had an interview with the President, when it is believed the arguments of the former were considered.

The statement that irreconcilable differences have arisen between the Executive and General Grant is also an exaggeration. General Grant, believing that General Sheridan should not be removed from the command of the Fifth Military District, has exerted himself to dissuade the President from taking such a step; but, finding him fully determined to carry out his design, he has yielded obedience to the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy under protest. There is certainly a difference of opinion between them, but that a rupture of a serious nature has occurred is not the case. It has been stated that General Grant offered the second protest in the hope that it would result in his being relieved from the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and that he expects to be thus relieved within a few days. In regard to this statement there are the very best reasons for saying that the idea of relieving General Grant from his position in the War Department until a permanent occupant is found is not now, and has never been entertained since his assignment to that duty.

It is believed by those whose opinions in the matter are worthy of respect, that General Grant has too clear an understanding of his relations to the Executive to come to any hostile issue with that branch of the Government in reference to the execution of the Reconstruction laws. That, if the Reconstruction laws vest in the General-in-Chief the powers necessary for their execution, they do not repeal the provisions of the Constitution which make the President commander of the forces the General-in-chief must use to carry these laws into effect. When it is remembered that the General-in-Chief of the army must obey the orders of the President or resign, the absurdity of the story that General Grant has refused to execute the orders of the President is apparent.

Excitement in Richmond Over the Reported Action of General Grant.

Intelligence received from Richmond, Va., to-day states that the news by telegraph to-day of the action of General Grant in regard to the removal of Sickles and Sheridan has caused considerable excitement there. The radicals are jubilant, and say that Grant has taken the proper position. The conservatives, on the other hand, are gloomy, and think his course in the matter is very alarming. The bulletin boards at the newspaper offices have been surrounded by crowds since the arrival of the despatch.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A DOG STORY.—A surgeon at Netley, England, recently took a long walk in the neighborhood of Southampton, accompanied by his dog, a fine Newfoundland. In the evening he missed some letters from his coat pocket and his dog. The latter did not surprise him, as his dog often wandered from him in his walks. The next day, annoyed and puzzled at the loss of his letters, he thought it possible he might have drawn them out of his pocket with his handkerchief during his previous day's walk. He resolved, therefore, to repeat the walk, for he might have dropped the letters in an unfrequented path. About four miles from the hospital he came suddenly upon his dog lying on the ground, with the letters close by. The dog laid by the side of the letters for sixteen hours. It has been rechristened "Postmaster-General."

CHAIR-LETTING AT THE EXHIBITION.—A suit brought by M. Bernard, lessee of the right of letting chairs in the Exhibition, against the Imperial Commission, for an infraction of his privilege in allowing the cafés and restaurants to place seats for their customers before their shops in the outer gallery, came before the Imperial Court of Paris, on an appeal from a judgment in favor of Bernard. The Court condemned the Commission to pay five hundred francs a day until the grievance complained of was removed, and at the same time ordered the Commission to pay damages.

A DAMAGING WATERSPOUT.—The Italian journals report that a waterspout lately burst over the village of Palazzuolo, near Udine, in Italy, and did great damage. Not fewer than thirty houses were destroyed and seventy damaged. Ten persons were killed and twenty-eight injured by the falling buildings. Out of fifteen thousand inhabitants, upwards of four hundred are without an asylum.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

SUICIDE IN CINCINNATI.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. THOMAS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Suicide in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—A very singular suicide has just occurred here. A young German named Joseph Zumbush was desperately in love with a pretty young milliner working in a store on Vine street. She refused his attentions, and finally declined to see him.

He entered the store where she was at work, and asked to see her. Being refused, he produced two daggers, and requested that one should be handed to her, so that she might die with him, and before the remaining weapon could be wrested from him he plunged it into his heart, and fell to the floor a corpse.

The Cuba Cable.

AT SEA, SEVEN MILES OFF PUNTA ROSA, August 27.—At six o'clock this morning we commenced paying out the cable, and in three hours the steamer Emily reached the Narva and transferred the cable to her. At this hour we are ready to start for Key West, paying out the cable; but as it has just been discovered that two men who died this morning had yellow fever, and that other hands have it, Mr. Webb has now under consideration the cutting and buoying of the cable and running to sea till the epidemic abates. The two men who died were Wilson, colored, and Mr. Ellis, cable carpenter. Both were buried on shore.

Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, Ohio, August 28.—The exercises of the thirty-fourth annual commencement of Oberlin College were concluded yesterday. Nearly two thousand guests from abroad were present. Twenty-two graduated from the College, and three from the Theological Department. Governor Cox presided at the Alumni dinner.

Death of a Railroad Superintendent.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 29.—Josiah O. Stearns, Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, died at his residence in this city, at a quarter past 8 o'clock this morning.

Movements of General Thomas.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—Major-General George Thomas is here, on his way to Tennessee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader: Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The case of the United States vs. 99,400 Cigars, etc., Stahl & Brother claimants, before reported, is yet on trial. The argument of counsel has not yet been concluded.

—A large meeting of the Saw Grinders' Society was recently held at Sheffield, to take into consideration the propriety of expelling Broadhead and Crookes from the Society. After a long discussion it was resolved, with two dissentients, that the meeting "refuses to make victims of any of the members of the Society by expelling them on account of their connection with the outrages recently inquired into at Sheffield." It was further resolved that "we, considering our present position, decline to disgrace ourselves as cowards by deserting the men who have taken upon themselves the task of risking their lives and liberties for what they believe to be the good of the institution."

—A destructive fire broke out on Sunday evening, August 11, at Newcastle, England. It broke out about three o'clock in the afternoon in a chimney of the Central Exchange Hotel, and for some hours the ordinary means were taken to extinguish what appeared to be a comparatively unimportant affair. The flames gradually took possession of the building until, at nine o'clock, the dome fell in with a thundering crash. By great exertions the conflagration was kept from spreading, but the Central Exchange, one of the finest buildings in the town, has been entirely destroyed. The adjoining buildings were considerably damaged.

—The Paris *Charivari* publishes a wood-cut representing "1867," under the form of a female figure seated, crowning with a laurel-wreath an unnaturally tall old woman, wearing the Prussian helmet with a spike at the top, and bending down to receive the favor. Below is written, "First prize for rapid growth awarded to Prussia." An N. B. adds, "The successful candidate is, however, a little out of shape."

—General Beauregard is among the recent arrivals at Long Branch.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, August 29, 1867. }

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 102⅛ for 10-40s; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 107@107¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Minehill sold at 57½, no change; and Northern Central at 43¾, no change. 126½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53¼ for Pennsylvania; 64½ for Norristown; 51 94-100 for Reading; 57 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 13¼ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35¼ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 107 for Seventh National; 237 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Girard; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 120 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 28, no change. 45¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141⅜; 11 A. M., 141⅝; 12 M., 142; 1 P. M., 141⅞.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company announce through their agents that they will convert the various classes of Government securities into their first mortgage six per cent. gold interest thirty year bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations according to the fluctuations of the market:—

U. S. 6s, 1881, and pay a difference	109·08
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, do. do.	221·58
Do. 1864, do. do.	182·83
Do. 1865, do. do.	194·08
Do. 1865, January and July, and pay a difference	169·08
Do. 1867, and pay a difference	109·08
Do. 10-40s, do. do.	112·83
August 7·30s, do. do.	196·83
June 7·30s, do. do.	177·63
July 7·30s, do. do.	171·63

on each thousand dollars.

They will pay a proportionate advance for registered and all other Government stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and as they are offered at ninety cents on the dollar in currency, at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of over nine per cent. We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the way business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast through traffic over a through line of 1845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of thirty-five million dollars. Of this amount about ten millions have been paid in by private stockholders, about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own first mortgage bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale in this city. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are De Haven & Bro., William Painter & Co., Townsend, Whelen & Co., J. E. Lewars & Co., and the Tradesmen's National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 City 6s, New	101⅞	$2500 City 6s, mun.	101¼
$2800 do....ls.	101⅞	100 sh Sch N Pf....s60.	28
$500 Lehigh 6s '84	87½	100 do....s60.	28
$10000 C & A 6s, '89...ls.	96	9 sh Minehill R.	57½
$500 N Penna 6s	88¼	25 sh N Central	43¾
$1500 do.	88¼		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@111; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115⅝@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅜@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅜; Gold, 141⅜@141⅝. Silver, 135@136½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅞@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109½; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do. new, 107⅞@108⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾; May, 1865, 116⅝; August, 1865, 115⅝; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 114⅞. Gold, 141⅜@142.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@111; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109½; do., 1865, 110⅜@110½; do., July, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, 107⅞@108⅛; 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; 7·30s, Aug., 106⅞@107⅛; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 141½@141⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 29.—There is more demand for Flour; but the inquiry is mostly from the home consumers, and prices remain without quotable change. About 1000 barrels fresh ground new Wheat extra family sold at $11·50@12·50 ℔ bbl.; 100 barrels choice do. at $14; small lots of old and new extras at $8@10·50; and superfine at $7·25@7·75. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce. 100 barrels of the former sold at $9; and 200 barrels Brandywine Meal were taken on terms kept secret.

Grain—The receipts of wheat are small, and in quantity and quality far below general anticipations; sales of 2000 bushels fair and good red at $2·30@2·36, and choice do. at $2·45@2·50; white ranges from $2·75 to $2·80. Rye ranges from $1·60 to $1·70 for new and old. Corn is in better demand, and 3000@4000 bushels sold at $1·25@1·27 for yellow, $1·23 for Western yellow, and $1·22 for Western mixed. Oats are dull; sales of new at 40@50c. and old at 70@72c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Whisky—No transactions have been reported.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........74 | 11 A. M..........79 | 2 P. M.......... 79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.
Schr Gettysburg, Smith, Boston, J. Scott & Son.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, Wilmington, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Ruby, Lee, Newburyport, Knight & Son.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Boston, Audenried, Norton&Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Imperador, Kerlin, 40 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to A. T. Damon.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to W. A. Levering.
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Ruby, Lee, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Royal Oak, Robinson, 4 days from Greensboro, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, 4 days from Quincy Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr Gettysburg, Smith, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Sloop Marion, Rice, 1 day from Newport, Del., with mill feed to R. M. Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Asia, Winderhorst, hence, at Geestemunde 11th instant.
Barque George and Johann, Jordan, hence, at Bremerhaven 11th inst.
Barque E. Schultz, Rupe, hence for London, at Deal 16th inst., and proceeded.
Barque Ada, Murphy, hence for Bremen, was off Plymouth 15th inst.
Barque Japan, Raferstein, hence, at Stettin 12th inst.
Barque Celia, Dolby, hence, at St. Thomas 7th inst., and sailed for Turks Island 14th inst.
Brig Emma, Herboth, hence, at Falmouth 16th inst.
Brig Rifleman, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cette 9th inst.
Brig Agnes, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst., lat. 36 05, lon. 54 40.
Brig Prince Alfred, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., 10th inst.
Brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, hence, at London 15th instant.
Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelly, and M. McSnee, Creighton hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schr Ellen, Carroll, hence, at Calais 22d inst.
Schrs J. Wilson, Connelly; H. G. Hand, Taylor; and Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst. The J. Wilson and Paul and Thompson sailed next day.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Wareham for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst.
Schr Palma, Brewster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newport 26th inst.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst.
Schrs Alaska, Clark; D. S. Siner, Huntley; T. Boos, Somers; M. Tilton, Fitzinger; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; J. L. Clark, Clark; J. Whitehouse, Jones; and S. Price, Stevens, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schr William Collyer, Taylor, hence, at Providence 27th inst.
Schrs M. Milnes, Willetts, from Salem, and Northern Light, Harper, from Calais, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Arrived, steamship Northern Light, Jones, from Bremen.
Steamship Moro Castle, Greene, from Havana.
Ship Audubon, Thatcher, from San Francisco.
Ship M. Ogden, Coldrey, from Liverpool.
Ship Elsinore, Clark, from Cronstadt.
Ship Atlantic, Weyman, from Leith.
Ship J. R. Keeler, Delano, from Cardiff.
Barque Kildare, Evans, from Hamburg.
Barque E. C. Litchfield, Crockett, from Bremen.
Barque Sea Witch, Bowles, from Shanghae.
Barque Hesperus, Waycott, from Buenos Ayres.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The President must stand and fight. We have been advancing and retreating long enough. Too many white flags have been exchanged. The President means war. War be it, then, and God speed the right!

Nearly five months since, the regular session of Congress was adjourned. The winter had witnessed an angry contest with the President. There were three parties:—1. The Democratic fragment, which gave the President undivided allegiance. 2. The moderate Republicans, who, trusting in his honor, endeavored to make his duty so plain, and his responsibilities so exact and limited, that he could not escape them. They hoped that the nation might be reconstructed without violent appeals to the law. 3. The earnest and extreme Republicans who felt that we could not reconstruct the country without the impeachment of the President. The counsels of the moderate Republicans prevailed. They carried the Reconstruction bill. With the aid of one of these parties they prevented impeachment. This was accomplished by the assurance that the President, having protested against the action of Congress, would content himself to have the law quietly carried into execution. He appointed generals in command of the military districts who were most acceptable to the country. In the case of General Sheridan, at least, we know that some of these appointments were made against his own judgment, and in deference to the wishes of Congress. The Senate and House adjourned. It was felt that the virtual acquiescence of the President would make an extra session unnecessary. Summer would see the States reconstructed. Universal suffrage would be tested. The States would gradually drift back into the Union. When Mr. McPherson called the roll of the House in December, all the States would answer, and once more a full American Congress would sit in an American Capitol.

Then came the first crime. This law of Reconstruction, duly considered and well approved, was assailed by Mr. Stanbery. We give Mr. Stanbery the credit of being an able lawyer and upright man. But the President wanted an opinion that was not upright, and in an evil hour his Attorney-General wrote it. Ingenious and subtle, the country did not fail to see that it was a fraud, and that the President, in inviting its publication, was dishonest. It cut the heart out of the Military bill. Reconstruction was brought to a dead lock. The opinion, to use the figure of General Sheridan, was a broad, macadamized road to fraud and perjury, and the Southern States were thrown into chaos. Congress was hurriedly assembled. A bill was passed which even the subtlety of Mr. Stanbery could not misconstrue. The extreme Republicans contended that even this would not do, and that to have Reconstruction, the President should be impeached. The counsels of such men as Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Colfax and Mr. Sherman, prevailed. It was held that with a law thus plainly written the President would walk directly, and the South would be restored. This assurance, indeed, was given by men who claimed to speak for the President, Congress believed it, and again adjourned over until winter.

Now comes the second crime. Stanbery cannot explain the law. Blue is so palpably blue that there is no making even the President believe it to be grey. The President has the best part of a year before him. Since he cannot nullify the law, he persecutes his ministers. Stanton is stricken down. The War Secretary, who has been retained two years for his disagreeable qualities, is removed for his virtues. Because of the only quality which the Republican party honors in Stanton, he is disgraced. Then comes Sheridan. This glorious soldier simply performs a soldier's duty. He executes the law in its true spirit. He does the work which the country expects him to do, and is dismissed. A few days pass, and Sickles is removed for loyal devotion to Congress and the country. A Tammany Democrat is placed in New Orleans, while a soldier without a record goes to Charleston. In a few days Pope will be ordered back to the Indian country, to assist Sheridan in guarding sutlers' posts and baggage trains. Grant has served the President's turn in removing Stanton, and his Excellency is impatient already, calling the General of our armies "A radical spy and traitor." He will no doubt speedily be asked to retire in favor of Steedman or Black. That Christian gentleman and soldier, Howard, who has shown in his high place the philanthropy and piety of the great name he bears, is written upon the slate of degradation. Holt will follow—and with these men every soldier or civilian who will not aid the President in his treason.

Where will this end? The President means war. The country must stand and fight, or be defeated. We believe anything possible of Mr. Johnson. His administration is a record of deception, cunning, disloyalty—antagonism to the best interests of the country. He has made the administration of Buchanan respectable by showing a degradation to which even Mr. Buchanan could not sink. He has betrayed his party; he has betrayed his friends; he has betrayed his country. Nothing is left of his administration but a few miserable jobbers like those who hang around him, and a few wretched political adventurers like Black. The men who accepted contumely for his cause, like Seward, and Randall, and Welles, he is impatient to drive out of his Cabinet. The savage of Sahara is not insensible to the obligations of friendship; but even this no longer remains with Mr. Johnson.

We admonish the people to prepare for a stern and high responsibility. It is nearly a hundred days until Congress meets. Till then we are powerless. We can only bow to this dreadful tyranny. The President appealed to the country in his last message. We join him in the appeal. Let our friends organize everywhere. Let us make the canvass upon the infamy of Mr. Johnson's administration, and having defeated him at the ballot-box, we can prepare, through our representatives, to consider the best course to be taken to punish him for his crimes against the sovereign will of the American people.

The President and the Law—Progress of the Conflict.

From the N. Y. Times.

Some of the Democratic defenders of Mr. Johnson object to the degree of importance which is attached to the suspension of a Cabinet officer and the removal of district commanders. In ordinary circumstances the objection would be well founded. Suspension and removal would then be mere personal matters, which the President might manipulate without hindrance or criticism. At present the case is far different. And the course of the President challenges scrutiny and censure because avowedly undertaken in pursuance of a policy antagonistic to Congress and the wishes of the country.

Mr. Johnson, indeed, has left no room for misapprehending his position, or the purposes of his acts. He has convinced the most incredulous of his determination to renew at all hazards the contest with Congress, and to avail himself of the powers which its forbearance has left in his hands to obstruct its plans and embarrass its work of reconstruction. This fact it is which invests with significance his present line of action. Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles—all have been set aside as so many obstacles to the will of the Executive. Pope and Howard are to suffer for the same reason. The Cabinet is to be reorganized on a Democratic basis in pursuance of the same general scheme. The intent is unmistakable. Mr. Johnson proposes to do what he can to defeat the aims of Congress. These personal changes are simply incidental to his policy, and are important as illustrations of the dishonesty, the bad faith, the utter lack of prudence and principle which characterize his course.

Henceforward the issues of the contest can neither be concealed nor misrepresented. Though Mr. Johnson swear by the Constitution every hour of the day, the country will understand that his professed zeal for the letter of the organic law is a pretext intended to hide the pro Rebel proclivities of his policy. His appeals to the Constitution are identical in spirit and purpose with those to be found in the mouth of every unreconstructed Rebel in the South. Both make use of the term as the groundwork of their demands for unconditional admission and their opposition to the measures of Congress. The same species of hypocrisy leads Mr. Johnson to affect a readiness to carry out the Reconstruction law. The trick is too transparent to mislead anybody. For, if he desire to enfore the law in its integrity, why does he find it necessary to remove officials whose only offense is their faithful and intelligent administration of the law, as interpreted by its authors? If he desire to uphold the law, why visit with his disapproval those in whose judgment and fidelity Congress and the country repose implicit confidence? The most ingenious sophistry will fail to break the force of these inquiries as they spring up spontaneously in the minds of the people. Nor will the most dexterous special pleading modify or avert the real issue, which now is—Shall the Republican party, sustained by the represented States, control the work of reconstruction, or shall it be seized with impunity by Mr. Johnson, who is neither trusted nor respected by either of the great parties, and whose instigators, associates, and agents are known to be in alliance with the unreconstructed element of the South? This is the issue as it is seen by the country, and for all its consequences Mr. Johnson must be prepared. It is a contest which only folly and recklessness could have provoked. But having been begun by Mr. Johnson, in spite of remonstrances, entreaties, and warnings, we apprehend that it must proceed to the bitter end. Who shall be master of the situation—Mr. Johnson, no longer possessing any real representative authority, or Congress, speaking for the people?

The latest pretensions set up by Mr. Johnson add to the complications of the conflict. His defiance of Congress is but a renewal of a quarrel from which he was believed to have retreated. It is now evident, however, that he is not only prepared to circumvent the law, and so prevent reconstruction on the conditions prescribed by Congress, but that he is also resolved to quarrel with any officer, whatever be his station, who dares to discharge his duty. The two orders which we printed yesterday are an insult to General Grant, and an invasion of the authority with which the law explicitly invests him. In his original order in connection with the removal of Sheridan, General Thomas was instructed to "continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the army to annul, alter, or modify them." This assertion of the General's absolute authority in the premises is in exact accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary act passed during the recent session. By the orders we published yesterday, the President usurps this authority, and of his own will and pleasure, in direct violation of the law, undertakes to instruct Generals Hancock and Canby as to their duties in their respective departments. As instructed by Mr. Johnson, the successors of Sheridan and Sickles may "annul, alter or modify" their orders and proceedings, without waiting for the instructions of General Grant. Such, at least, is the tendency of Mr. Johnson's mandates, and we are bound to suppose that he has contemplated the result to which they lead.

Under this aspect of the question it is not possible for General Grant long to remain passive. It is bad enough that his views in regard to the exigencies of the military service are disregarded, as they are by the removal of General Hancock from his present field. But can General Grant be a party to orders at variance with his own, and with the law of which he is the administrator? Can he surrender his undivided authority to instruct the District Commanders, and to revise, reverse, or confirm their action? Can he even impliedly sanction the illegal pretensions of the President, or respect orders which contravene the law? If not, it is manifest that General Grant will gradually be drawn into the conflict, the further development of which will be awaited with profound anxiety. At no period since the termination of the war have affairs worn an appearance so suggestive of difficulty and danger.

Development of the Political Struggle.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The black wave that has so long threatened us is losing its force. It must soon break into foam if the President only dares to meet the issue like a statesman. We care little for color—we leave that for a banner-cry. We go deeper than the skin, and demand that the foundations of our Government rest upon educated brain. The nation fairly staggers to-day under its load of ignorance; and well may we lament the new burden imposed upon it by the faction which raises its flag aloft and cries party first! country afterwards! In the West they already open the contest for a consolidation of political power and a seizing of all the elements of strength in the Government. Mr. Wade, in a speech that loses all force by its pandering to ignorance and blasphemy, opens his batteries upon the dread reaction which he sees advancing with a steady but irresistible march. Senator Sherman, more logical, but yet with faulty points in his argument, follows, to garnish, if possible, the speech of Mr. Wade. Both of these Senators stand on the Ohio field, where, facing them, stand Pendleton and Vallandigham. Mr. Pendleton, now disposed to accept the fact that some questions have been decided in the war, is shaping himself to the stern logic of the position; and though he has done much to sink him deep, in loyal eyes, during the struggle for national existence, he may yet do much to harmonize the contending elements. For Vallandigham we have little hope; he has the black blindness, and is as radical in his views as are the radical Republicans in theirs. With him the war has settled nothing. Nor he nor the extreme radicals can ever reach a point where the nation can balance itself.

Tossed about as we are in this political gale, we turn to the man whose hand is at the helm. From him we expect reform. The tide has reached its flood. We have cursed the poor negro by too rapidly elevating him, and in the coming reaction he will soon curse us. We have done all this for political purposes. In the emancipation of the black we have gone so far that we threaten to enslave the white; all this to the grievous injury of both. The attack and defense of the one absorbing color have given birth to two great attempts at a dictatorship—one by Mr. Johnson, one by Congress. The former was defeated by the latter; the latter must now be defeated by the former. This done, the battling political forces will come to mutual concession and unity of action. The country may then take a rapid march to union, peace, and a brilliant future. First, however, must be swept aside the division of executive power as Congress tried to arrange it in the five military dictatorships. In his determination that he will defend his branch of the Government, Andrew Johnson is right; and the nation, in its cooler moments, must thank him. Sheridan broke loose from executive control—from the control of his military commander. He is removed. It is a splendid lesson of discipline to the army. General Sickles, forgetting in partisan feeling his military duty, disobeys the orders of his superior officer, and thus destroys the great principle that gives an army force. It is right that an example should be made of him. The President has done the country service in removing him. Would that throughout the whole machinery of government the same rigid discipline were infused! The nation, now almost breathless, might breathe free again. Woe to North as well as South if these States are to be cut into irresponsible military dictatorships. When Congress makes a law in accordance with our Constitution, they hand it to the Executive power and say, "There it is; execute it." Were he, overridden by military officers, to prove unworthy the trust, then well might Congress impeach him. Let him sweep away fifty district commanders, until he finds a set who can understand that they are responsible to the Executive—the Executive to Congress.

Now of the Cabinet. The country has long enough groaned under its pressure. We want men of more enlarged views—true statesmen—statesmen who forget, in the general good, all party feeling; and who, in every State of the Union, will rebuild the dying hopes which have flattered the nation. We want men who will lead in the great reaction which is marching to the salvation of our people. Relieve us from this madness about the negro, who must take his place in the ratio of his ability, and, in common with all our people, work out his own salvation, as brain light brings power. Now is the grand moment for the President to settle the question which has been so badly managed that it threatens our national existence. There now remains but one sword that can cut the knot. Once cut, there will be swept away the military dictatorships and the wave of ignorance that threaten our republicanism. Let Mr. Johnson prepare to deal the blow; but first a new Cabinet—then strike; and let that stroke be universal amnesty—amnesty to the black, amnesty to the white.

Impeachment.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have not been of those who see no safety for the nation except in the impeachment of the President. We have held that only the gravest and most pressing of dangers would justify a resort to so extraordinary a remedy as the removal of a Chief Magistrate from office. We believe that we have had the sentiment of a large majority of the people with us in this matter; but it is useless to deny that Mr. Johnson is doing his best to change that sentiment, and that many prominent men are now earnestly in favor of his removal who were a month ago as strenuously opposed to it. Suppose the impeachment party prevails; let us see what course will be pursued.

The offenses for which an officer may be impeached are "treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors." High crimes and misdemeanors are not defined by the Constitution, and in determining what they are recourse must be had to Parliamentary practice and the common law. Of course, the range of offenses embraced under them is pretty comprehensive; and it may be said, in brief, that many crimes not easily definable by law, and many of a purely political character, are held to be included; and that in none of the cases of impeachment which have thus far been tried in the United States, except that of Judge Humphreys of Tennessee, who was convicted of treason in 1862, have any of the charges rested upon statutable offenses.

The charges must be presented by the House of Representatives, and tried by the Senate. Any member of the House may initiate proceedings, either by offering a resolution of accusation or moving the appointment of a committee of inquiry. If the House adopt the resolution, a committee is appointed to proceed to the bar of the Senate, and demand that that body shall take order for the appearance of the accused to answer to the articles of impeachment which the House will present in proper time. The House, then, having agreed upon the articles, forwards them to the Senate by the hands of a committee; the Senate appoints a day for the trial, and process is served by the Sergeant-at-Arms. When the President is tried, the Constitution provides that the Chief Justice shall preside. On the day assigned, the Senate resolves itself into a court of impeachment; the Senators are solemnly sworn to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws of the United States; the managers appointed by the House to conduct the prosecution in its behalf attend, and the accused is summoned to appear and plead. If he does not answer either in person or by attorney, the case proceeds *ex parte*. Both sides may be heard by counsel. The accused is entitled to a copy of the charges, and must be allowed time to prepare an answer. The House of Representatives may then file a replication to the answer, and after that a day is assigned for the trial. The subsequent proceedings are conducted substantially as in ordinary courts. The managers open the case, the witnesses are then examined, under the usual rules of evidence, and both sides are fully heard in argument.

When Associate Justice Chase, of the United States Supreme Court was impeached for official misconduct in 1805, the Senate Chamber was elaborately fitted up for the accommodation of spectators. The trial lasted nearly four weeks, the last seven days being occupied in arguments. At the close, the Senate votes upon each of the charges separately, two-thirds being required to convict. If the accused is found guilty the Senate fixes the punishment, which cannot extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any place of trust, honor, or emolument under the United States. Of course, there is no appeal from the verdict, nor can the President exert his pardoning power to remit the penalty.

An attempt was made by John Minor Botts and others to obtain the impeachment of President Tyler in 1843, but the House of Representatives refused by a large majority even to appoint a Committee of Inquiry. Indeed, impeachments before the United States Senate have been extremely rare, there having been only six, we believe, in our whole history, and in only two of these was a conviction obtained.

Fanning the Embers of Discord.

From the N. Y. World.

The radical leaders are aware that, by the reaction now going on in the public mind, the ground is slipping from under them, and that they are destined to lose largely in the elections this fall, which they regard as a bad omen for their party in the Presidential contest next year. They were fortunate last year in the New Orleans riot, and in the maladroit invectives of President Johnson during his Western tour. Had it not been for these fresh incentives to agitation, the elections last autumn would have been carried by the conservatives in most of the States. Many Republicans of great credit and estimation in their party stood ready to indorse, and several did indorse, the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Beecher wrote the ablest, most studied, and most statesmanlike letter that ever came from his pen, in support of the President's policy. The *Evening Post* expressed the strongest approbation of that letter, and declared again and again that the mission of the Republican party was substantially ended. Mr. Raymond and his paper, the *Times*, were for a brief period stiff and zealous in their opposition to a Congressional policy far more moderate than that which has since been adopted. The reason of the country was on the side of conciliation, and it was only when its passions were reinflamed that the radicals regained the ground which they had been losing in the temporary lull of excitement.

The experience of the radicals has taught them—not merely their experience last year, but all their experience since the formation of their party—that fierce and overboiling agitation is the only temper of the public mind favorable to their success. A single year of unbroken calm would end the Republican party. The *Tribune* understands this, and rails at the following extravagant rate, in the hope of reviving the agitation which has been dying away, to the great advantage of conservatism, since the adjournment of Congress:—

> "Especially are the extraordinary powers conferred by Congress on the Military Commanders at the South to be transferred to the hands of 'conservatives' of caste and negro-hate to the very utmost. All the still vast patronage of the Executive is to be wielded in aid of resistance to any such reconstruction as Congress purposed, and as Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, Pope, and Howard, were laboring to effect.
>
> "Governor Seward will resign the State Department—probably in the course of next week. We judge that McCulloch and Randall must also go. Grant will be bowed out of the War Office so soon as another can do the work required of the incumbent, and an unequivocal Copperhead Cabinet will be made up. These changes will be made, not necessarily because Governor Seward or General Grant is hostile, but because neither of them can be expected to go so far nor work so heartily in the direction meditated as such men as Steedman, Jere. S. Black, and Montgomery Blair will readily do. And it is held that half-hearted work is inadequate to the emergency.
>
> "The end hoped for is a political revolution in the North and a rejection of the conditions of restoration prescribed by Congress in the South. Mr. Johnson's backstairs counsellors doubtless assure him that, if the whole patronage of the Government is transferred to Democratic hands, they will thereby be enabled to overbear last year's moderate Republican majorities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc., and thus secure a Republican defeat in the Presidential contest next year. Meantime, reconstruction is to be postponed or defeated at the South, with intent to take advantage of the expected Democratic triumph next year, and so, while enfranchising the Rebels, remand the blacks to perpetual serfdom if not actual slavery.
>
> "Such appears to be the programme of the new struggle which Mr. Johnson has opened with the supersedure of Stanton by Grant at the War Office. That it will be fierce and vehement, few will doubt; but let us all firmly resolve that it shall be marked by no bloodshed, but that all shall implicitly abide the deliberate judgment of the people."

Since the removal of Sheridan, the *Tribune* has had frequent articles, by the evidence of style clearly from its chief editor, in this strain of vituperative extravagance. They are not based upon any evidence, but only upon the wishes of the editor, and the supposed necessities of his party. As these fictions and chimeras are judged to be serviceable, the reality would of course be of still greater advantage, inasmuch as the reality could not be denied and exploded. The Republicans need topics of exasperation, and do not scruple to invent what they fail to find.

It might not be quite courteous to say that the above-quoted invective of the *Tribune* is a string of knavish falsehoods; we will, therefore, call them conscious fictions. The "still vast patronage of the Executive" is a myth, and the *Tribune* knows it to be so. Since the Tenure of Office bill the President can remove no civil officer who has been confirmed by the Senate, without the consent of the Senate to the removal. The Executive patronage is, therefore, next to nothing. That the President is using such patronage as he has to resist the Reconstruction laws is also an assertion without evidence, made in hardy defiance of truth. Instead of vague, reckless charges thrown out at random, let the *Tribune* name the section, clause, or provision of the Reconstruction acts which the President is attempting to resist. It is only in one single point that the President comes in contact with those acts at all, and that is in the assignment of commanders to execute them. Has he neglected to do this? We suppose that not even the *Tribune* will have the hardihood to say that he has, but it might as well say that as to make other assertions equally groundless. It is the law, not the President, which tells the commanders what to do when they are once appointed. General Thomas was the President's choice for the Fifth District.

Is General Thomas a "Copperhead?" Is he incapable of understanding the law? Would he be indisposed to obey it? The same self-answering questions might be asked about General Hancock and General Canby. They are soldiers of great merit and distinction; upright, loyal, firm; honored and trusted by the whole country. What a reckless, unscrupulous libeller must that journalist be who affects to believe that the appointment of such men to execute a law is a means of resisting and defeating its operation!

We do not know whether Mr. Black, Mr. Blair, and General Steedman are to go into the Cabinet or not; but if President Johnson proposes to appoint them, or men like them, it is safe to assume that he has not made a confidant of the editor of the *Tribune*. What moral right has that sheet to *invent* such news, and, on the strength of so gratuitous a fabrication, arraign the President for what he has not done? And even if he *should* bring these gentlemen into his Cabinet, pray what clause of the Reconstruction acts would be thereby violated? What has the Cabinet to do with a law the execution of which is devolved by Congress on the five District Commanders and the General of the Army, who are protected by law from all interference with the discharge of their duties by any of the civil officers of the Government? Another of the *Tribune's* bugbears, conceived in a spirit of wanton calumny, is a pretended purpose, by Mr. Johnson and the Democrats, to "remand the blacks to perpetual serfdom, if not virtual slavery." Such reckless libels are a kind of political weapons which an honest man should scorn to use.

The *Tribune* winds up with a piece of snivelling cant as contemptible as its libels are unfounded and venomous. "Let us all firmly resolve," whines this calumniator, "that the struggle shall be marked by no bloodshed." Bloodshed! What occasion is there for this kind of talk? What does the *Tribune* mean? Has it resolved, like ribald old Brownlow, to stir up the fiendish passions of its party to such cutthroat intensity that they will thirst for the blood of their opponents, and need the *Tribune's* dissuasiveness from red-handed carnage? The *Tribune* knows full well that the principles of its party tend to bloodshed and fratricidal slaughter; its canting on this subject is a confession.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL—CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth.—Positively LAST WEEK of the GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX—DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE and READINGS, by S. K. MURDOCH, Esq.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Office open from 9 to 3.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. [8 26 6t*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
THE RENOWNED HUMORIST,
THE RENOWNED HUMORIST,
In his Comic Portraitures.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, September 2.
Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents. 8 28 4t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Au. 24, 7 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
Monday, " 26, 9 "	Monday, " 26, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 27, 10 "	Tuesday, " 27, 2 "
Wedn'sd'y," 28, 10 "	Wednesd'y," 28, 2 "
Thursday, " 29, 11 "	Thursday, " 29, 3 "
Friday, " 30, 12 "	Friday, " 30, 4 "
Saturday, " 31, 12·30 P. M.	Saturday, " 31, 4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.—The fine new steamer S. M. FELTON will make her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, August 31, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 10 o'clock; and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.
Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets, $3, including carriage hire.
Should the weather prove favorable, the FELTON will cross over to the Breakwater, to give the passengers a fine view of that celebrated work. 8 27 4t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 27 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees
F. & J. BODINE,
8 22 thstu1m NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work General made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
8 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16§

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 11§ No. 118 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates;—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES.
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
8 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE WARD CONVENTIONS.—Last evening the delegates of the various wards in the city met, and made the following nominations:—

First Ward.—Select Council—Thomas A. Barton. Common Council—William Calhoun.

Second Ward.—School Directors—Dr. Shoemaker, H. Trotti, Thomas Nesbitt, W. B. Cushing, William Frazier, Charles C. Bowen.

Third Ward.—Alderman—John K. Dougherty. Constable—Francis H. Hubley. School Directors—John M. Salin, Joseph T. Pratt, J. H. Lammey.

Fourth Ward.—The delegates met, but adjourned without making any nominations.

Fifth Ward.—School Directors—E. J. Kenney, Isaac Atkinson, and William Phillips.

Sixth Ward.—No organization effected.

Seventh Ward.—Common Council—John V. Creeley and John Bardsley. Alderman—William Robinson. School Directors—John Barr, James H. Stevenson, and William Linn.

Eighth Ward.—Common Council—John C. Martin. School Directors—Robert M. Wilson, Alexander P. Colesberry, and William F. Judson.

Ninth Ward.—Common Council—John Fareira. Alderman—David Beitler. School Directors—John L. Young, James Roundtree, Dr. Dillingham, Francis Blackburn, and Francis Newlin.

Tenth Ward.—Select Council—A. H. Franciscus. Common Council—William B. Hanna. School Directors—Adam Matzinger, Edward Davis, Alexander Omensetter, and Dr. L. Buffington.

Eleventh Ward.—Common Council—J. R. Edwards. Alderman—Lewis Sheets. School Directors—H. J. Arbuckle, W. H. Ackley, Levi Stratton.

Twelfth Ward.—Select Council—M. Hall Stanton. School Directors—Thomas M. Locke, Charles Burd, George Kerfoot, and William B. Connell.

Thirteenth Ward.—Common Council—Abraham Kline. School Directors—De Witt C. Moore, Samuel Allen, John B. Green, and Henry C. Hays. Alderman—Charles F. Carpenter.

Fourteenth Ward.—Select Council—David Cramer; Thomas M. Coleman, to fill the unexpired term of Frederick A. Van Cleve. Common Council—Henry C. Oram. School Directors—John Huff, George F. Turner, and Jacob Bretz.

Fifteenth Ward.—Common Council—R. M. Evans. School Directors—C. B. Barrett, Samuel Daniels, and George Feity, for the unexpired term of W. B. Irvin.

Sixteenth Ward.—Select Council—William Middleton. Common Council—William N. Bunn. School Directors—James Nichols, Louis Torrence, George Hawks, and John Kurtz. Constable—Henry Mitchell.

Seventeenth Ward.—Select Council—Philip Fisher. Common Council—James Scanlan. School Directors—William Roney, James Allen, and James Armstrong. Alderman—James Bell. Constable—James Brown.

Eighteenth Ward.—Common Council—Daniel W. Stockham, Samuel F. Gwinner. School Directors—A. H. Fracker, W. W. Taxis, George Bates, J. A. Nevling. Constable—Benjamin P. Sparks.

Nineteenth Ward.—No nominations made.

Twentieth Ward.—Common Council—Henry C. Harrison, Samuel Miller. School Directors—Fletcher Hartley, George Weidner, W. H. Buck.

Twenty-first Ward.—Select Council—Charles Thompson Jones.

Twenty-third Ward.—Common Council—Amos Ellis.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—Common Council—Henry Glass, James Hunter. School Directors—D. B. Paul, James Newell, W. F. Blunden, Thomas Thomas, H. W. Seddell, Lewis Bartleson, Mahlon Warren.

Twenty-fifth Ward.—Common Council—Frank Duke. Alderman—George Geiger.

Twenty-seventh Ward.—School Directors—George W. Montgomery, Dr. J. K. Lea, Daniel M. Jones, —— Yates, Henry Wilson. Aldermen—Charles H. Lungren, Slater Taylor.

RECEPTION OF THE EAGLE HOSE COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the convention of firemen to make arrangements for the reception of the Eagle Hose Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., on their visit to this city, was held at the Perseverance Hose House last evening, John G. Butler, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following additional companies were represented, viz:—Spring Garden, Washington, Western, and Franklin Fire Companies.

Mr. McDevitt moved for the appointment of a committee on route, to consist of one from each district.

A delegate from the Humane moved an amendment providing for the appointment of a committee of arrangements, who shall also make a route.

This was not agreed to, and it was determined to have two committees.

The President appointed the following Committee of Arrangements:—Major W. A. Delaney, Good Intent Hose; William R. Leeds, Good Will Engine; Jacob F. Stahl, Humane Hose; John W. Chase, Spring Garden Hose; Frederick Hubbs, Pennsylvania Hose.

Also, the following committee on route:—Wm. D. Martin, Weccacoe Engine; William McDevitt, Philadelphia Engine; William L. Smith, Vigilant Engine; Michael Kerbaug, Union, of Rising Sun; and George Evans, Monroe Engine.

The officers of the convention were added to both committees.

Colonel Peter Fritz was elected chief marshal of the procession.

It was determined that the companies who intend parading may appear by a representation or by full companies.

The following district marshals were elected:

First District.—Robert T. Gill, Hope Hose.

Second District.—J. A. McFall, Philadelphia Engine.

Third District.—W. B. Irvin, Independence Engine.

Fourth District.—James Jenner, Spring Garden Hose.

Fifth District.—Amos A. Dresler, Humane Engine.

Seventh District.—Michael Carroll, Monroe Engine.

The Chief and Assistant Engineers were invited to participate in the parade. Adjourned.

BASE BALL—MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK, vs. ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.—The return match between the above first-class clubs came off yesterday, on the grounds of the latter, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue. In the match played on the grounds of the Mutuals, in New York, on the 20th instant, the Athletics beat the Mutuals by two runs, the score standing 18 to 16, this being the closest game the Athletics had played this season. That of yesterday drew thousands of spectators to witness the game. An immense covered pavilion had been erected, which was occupied exclusively by ladies. Only a limited number of tickets having been sold, immense crowds availed themselves of the high grounds outside the fields, and hundreds of vehicles were transformed into impromptu platforms. As the Mutuals had been beaten on Tuesday by the Pastimes, of Baltimore, the friends of the champion Athletic were confident of their success. After a severe struggle, however, the Athletics were defeated by a score of 23 to 21. The following is the score:—

MUTUALS.			ATHLETICS.		
Players.	*O.*	*R.*	*Players.*	*O.*	*R.*
Pike, 2d b.	1	5	Kleinfelder, 1st b.	5	1
C. Hunt, c. f.	5	0	McBride, p.	1	4
Bearman, 1st b.	4	2	Reach, 2d b.	2	3
Waterman, 3d b.	4	0	Wilkins, s. s.	2	3
Peters, p.	6	0	Fisler, 3d b.	4	2
Hatfield, c.	2	4	Sensenderfer, l. f.	5	2
Reed, r. f.	2	4	Berry, c. f.	2	3
McMahon, l. f.	2	3	Radcliffe, c.	2	1
Devyr, s. s.	1	5	Cuthbert, r. f.	4	2
Total	27	23	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	0	4	0	2	5	5	3	3—23
Athletic	5	3	4	0	1	0	6	0	2—21

Fair Fly Catches—Mutual—Pike, 2; McMahon, 2; C. Hunt, 1; Bearman, 1; Waterman, 1; Reed, 1. Total, 8. Athletic—McBride, 3; Sensenderfer, 2; Cuthbert, 1. Total, 6.

Foul Fly Catches—Mutual—Pike, 2; McMahon, 1. Total, 3. Athletic—Radcliffe, 3; Fisler, 1; Kleinfelder, 1. Total, 5.

Foul-bound Catches—Pike, 4; Radcliffe, 3.

Struck out—Peters, 2; Cuthbert, 1.

Bases on Called Balls—Mutual, 1; Atlantic, 5.

Out on Bases—Mutual, 11; Athletic, 11.

Miss Fly Catches—Mutual, Reed, 1; Athletic, Reach, 1; Wilkins, 1; Berry, 1; Radcliffe, 1.

Over Throws—Mutual, many; Athletic, very many.

Called Balls—Peters, 16; McBride, 27.

Passed Balls—Mutual, Hatfield, 3; McMahon, 5; Pike, 13. Total, 21. Athletic, Radcliffe, 5.

Strikes Called—Mutual, 27; Athletic, 18.

Umpire—Theo. Bomeisler, Eureka Club, of Newark.

EXPEDITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.—Another expedition for New Jersey left this city yesterday afternoon. It was composed of veteran scientific agriculturists, members of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, and of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Salem and vicinity is first to be visited, after which Cape May. It is understood that a project is on foot to cultivate a sufficient amount of truck in that part of the State to supply the hotels along the seashore.

FIRE.—Yesterday, shortly after 12 o'clock, Cleg's Mills, on the west side of the Schuylkill, opposite Manayunk, took fire in the picker-room. The flames were confined to that part of the establishment. Loss, $4000. Insured in the Royal Insurance Company.

WHAT BISHOPS' PALACES COST.—During the past twenty years, according to a recent Parliamentary return, the sum of $776,000 has been expended by different dioceses in England in purchasing, erecting, repairing, and furnishing the palaces of six bishops—namely, Gloucester and Bristol, Gloucester, Lincoln, Manchester, Ripon, and Rochester. Twelve other episcopal palaces figure in the return for smaller amounts.

MILITARY STUDIES.—It is said that the British War Office has decided in future to include the subject of military history by the creation of a special lectureship for the Royal Military Academy, some other study of less importance being discontinued to make room for it.

AN ARDUOUS TASK!—*Fair Invalid*—"Lor, Jane, I do feel that bad! Do, please, make me a tumbler o' brandy-and-water, as hot and strong as you can—and—and just make me take it whether I will or no!"

—B. H. Hill has been elected to the law professorship in the University of Georgia, succeeding the late Judge Lumpkin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·24	MOON RISES	sets.
SUN SETS	6·27	HIGH WATER	1·39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Achilles	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Northern Light	Bremen	New York	Aug. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
New York	New York	Bremen	Aug. 29
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 29
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 31
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 31
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Nazarine, Murphy, Kingston, Ja., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr C. Fossett, Harding, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Camilla, Hurlbut, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr G. Deering, Willard, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr C. Fossett, Harding, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr J. H. Rapp, Cole, 5 days from Richmond, with wheat to W. B. Thomas.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 7 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed off the Ledge Lightship one brig, deeply laden, bound up; off Delaware City a barque, supposed to be the Imperador, from Rio Janeiro.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Schrs Yankee Blake and Hannibal, both lumber laden.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th inst., by pilot-boat F. Perkins, No. 13.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, hence, at Matanzas, and sailed for Caibarien 22d inst.

Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, hence, at St. Jago 10th inst.

Brig Winfield, Osgood, from Matanzas, at Havana 23d inst.

Schr M. E. Gray, Pillsbury, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 23d inst.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, hence, at Cardenas 22d instant.

Schrs Access, Moore, and A. P. Wetmore, Lippincott, hence, at Norfolk 25th inst.

Schrs M. E. Fisher, Fisher, and Northampton, Matthews, hence, at Richmond 26th inst.

Schrs C. Hadden, Wainwright, and J. C. McShain, Gibbs, hence, at Washington 27th inst.

Schrs M. R. Sampson, Sampson, and M. E. Henderson, Yates, hence, at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Potomac, Simmons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Washington 27th inst.

Schr Home, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, hence, at Georgetown 26th inst.

Schr John P. McDevitt, hence, at Alexandria 26th instant.

Schr Caroline C. Smith, Barrett, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst., with loss of jibboom and cutwater, having been in contact with an unknown schooner.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 26th inst.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Brig San Antonio, ashore on the coast of Africa, was built at Philadelphia in 1860, and registered 300 tons.

Captain Allen, of the brig Edwin, at Portland, reports 8th inst., 25 miles SE. of Shinnecock Light, L. I., picked up two chests, part of a bulkhead, and pieces of the cabin of a vessel. One chest was marked Captain Charles T. Harlow, of Plymouth, Mass. The above was probably from the schr Rollins, Harlow, which sailed from Philadelphia 27th ult. for Plymouth, and has not since been heard of. She was doubtless wrecked in the gale of the 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that, from the 15th day of August, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at the point of the Spit of Passage, seven miles within the entrance of Waterford harbor.

The light is a fixed red light. The lighthouse is built on seven iron piles.

The beacon pole and barrel recently standing on the site of the Passage Lighthouse have been removed.

To a vessel entering the harbor the Passage light will first become visible when she is half a mile above Duncannon Fort, the light then bearing N.NW.½W., distant nearly one mile. By keeping the light open on the port bow, and while passing giving it a berth of half a cable, a vessel will pass through the best part of the channel leading to the Passage anchorage, and can there bring up in safety.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 24½ degrees in 1867.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1867.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail......50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail......$1 00
Quarts in bottle......$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions......$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials......$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases......$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York. Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY!

CENTURY TOBACCO,

IN TIN FOIL.

In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz.:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century.

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

P. & G. LORILLARD,

B. A. VAN SCHAICK,

8 21 tuths1st No. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3tuths3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
	Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuth3m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5½ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1¼p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16½

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26½ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1½ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t 917 Secretary of the Interior.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30½

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1½ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

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Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12½

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24½

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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2½

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COACH MAKERS,
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New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

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BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

For Associate Judge, Hon. M. Russell Thayer.

YESTERDAY morning the friends of the Republican cause felt deep anxiety as to the fate of the party in the coming political contest. The enemies of our principles had been working with an energy and a deceit without parallel, in their efforts to accomplish the defeat of our heretofore triumphant organization. By their wiles they had succeeded in deceiving some of the faithful, and it was understood that the Convention had within it members pledged to attempt to secure the election of our opponent by preventing a nomination. The opposition had played its best cards, and the result caused grave anxiety. To-day the crisis is past. The perpetuity and unity of the Republican party have been again evinced. All the attempts to promote discord and play into the hands of the enemy signally failed, and in the unanimous nomination of the Hon. M. Russell Thayer we have an assurance of victory which sets all doubts at rest.

Previous to the result being announced, we studiously refrained from mentioning any preference for any one of the gentlemen named, lest we might embarrass the party and leave a ground for future attack when our candidate was selected. But we need now have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Thayer, above all others, seemed to us the man who combined the qualities most needed in a candidate. His principal opponent lacked the great requisite of being well known to the public; and whatever his merits, in such a battle as that before us, a general with some fame is necessary to inspire confidence in his followers. For many years our candidate has been recognized as one of the ablest of the many able members of the Philadelphia bar—a bar whose legal ability has caused it to become a proverb. Induced by his fellow-citizens to accept a seat in Congress, he displayed not only high qualifications for his varied duties, but there gave evidence of that stern and unbending loyalty, that devotion to the vital principles of the Republican party, and at the same time a discretion and a temperance, which preëminently pointed him out as a suitable candidate for the highest judicial honors.

Although so well known, Mr. Thayer is still a comparatively young man. He is in his legal prime. Born in January, 1812, he graduated at our University of Pennsylvania in 1840, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and continued in professional duties until called to represent the Fifth District in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He at once took a high place as a sound thinker and eloquent speaker. Declining reëlection, he once more resumed his practice, and now, without solicitation—in fact in opposition to his direct wishes, he has been called upon by a unanimous vote to fill the most important post within the gift of the party.

His letter of declination has caused some anxiety to be expressed lest he should decline to be a candidate now that the honor has been thrust upon him. We are glad, however, to be able to congratulate our readers over the acceptance on the part of Mr. Thayer. In the following correspondence he yields his personal wishes to the declared will of the party and acts the part of a good citizen who is willing, in any capacity, to serve the State:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1867.

Hon. M. Russell Thayer:—

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Judicial Convention of the Republican party, have the pleasure of informing you of your nomination by that Convention as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County o Philadelphia.

Will you be good enough to inform us, at your earliest convenience, of your acceptance of this nomination?

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
L. R. FLETCHER,
JOSHUA T. OWEN,
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
WILLIAM M. BULL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1867.

Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th instant, informing me of my nomination by the Republican Judicial Convention for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. I am compelled to regard the action of the Convention, in view of the circumstances under which it was taken, as a demand on the part of the representatives of the Republican party that I should occupy in the approaching canvass the position to which they have assigned me. My attachment to the principles of that great party, and my earnest desire for its success in the struggle in which we are engaged are well known.

It is plain that my personal views and wishes upon this subject must yield to my convictions of public duty. I am not at liberty to disregard the demand which is made upon me by the Convention. I accordingly accept the nomination, and if the use of my name can in any degree contribute to the triumph of our principles in the approaching contest, I shall, by freely yielding it, have made the best acknowledgment in my power of the honor which the Convention has conferred upon me.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,
M. RUSSELL THAYER.

To Messrs. L. R. Fletcher, Joshua T. Owen, Benjamin H. Haines, Thomas J. Worrell, William M. Bull—Committee.

That we have selected a man thoroughly capable of defeating Judge Ludlow, and one in whom the people have most implicit confidence, is evidenced by the fact that those Republicans who were deceived into the "People's Convention" movement, are already returning in repentance to the faith. Two at least of the Vice-Presidents, and several of the officers of that "Convention" have determined to separate themselves from the movement, and we hear on every side of members of the bar who, within twenty-four hours of their signing the letter to Judge Ludlow, bitterly regretted the step. The old proverb in regard to the flight of the rats is quite *apropos*. The fact that Mr. Thayer was nominated against his expressed wish is an argument—a powerful argument—in favor of his election. We want Judges who do not court the honor, and we have here one who is compelled to serve by the demands of his fellow-citizens. In presenting him to the people we give them a victor over the machinations of politicians, a nominee of the best part of the Republican party. With him as our leader we do not fear the result. And Mr. Thayer himself well expresses what is the duty of every member of our party when he says:—

> "If these principles are to be maintained—if they are worthy of the great battle which has been fought to secure their ascendancy—it is desirable to perpetuate them now for the administration of the Government. It would be, in my opinion, unwise to surrender them to the keeping of their enemies. *For one, therefore, I am in favor, upon this occasion, of standing by our principles and our organization*, and of intrusting to Republicans alone the honor and responsibility of carrying the standard under which we marched."

In the Hon. M. Russell Thayer we have a candidate every way worthy of the position for which he has been nominated. A splendid lawyer, of a juridical cast of mind, of fine attainments, unquestioned abilities, an experienced statesman, a thorough Republican from principle, he will adorn the Bench, and will furnish a new argument in favor of allowing the people to select their own officers. Socially, morally, politically, he is a man every way worthy of public confidence and honor. His nomination is a harbinger of victory so clear that all must feel that with him as our leader our triumph is secure.

Andrew Johnson as an Agitator.

WHAT possible good end does Andrew Johnson propose to himself by plunging the country anew into the whirlpool of political agitation? He cannot expect to annul the legislation of Congress, or to change the sentiments and opinions of that body. He cannot expect permanently to impede the progress of reconstruction according to the plan adopted by the representatives of the people. What *practical* end, therefore, is to be achieved by this relighting of the fires of agitation? These fierce excitements are baneful in their effects upon the material interests of the country. The timid take alarm; capital becomes oversensitive; men know not what to expect next, and so the whole body politic suffers. Even the ordinary excitement of a regularly recurring Presidential campaign is unfavorable to business; how much more so, this chronic condition of agitation which Mr. Johnson has brought upon the country! We already see its effects in the advancing price of gold, and in the general feverish and unsettled feeling which prevails. This wanton trifling by the President with the material and all other interests of the country, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It exhibits a recklessness regarding the great trusts committed to his hands which verges close upon downright criminality. It is already becoming a question of serious import to every citizen, whether the peace and prosperity of thirty millions of people shall any longer be left at the mercy of one man?

The Execution of George W. Winnemore.

ON our first page to-day will be found a full account of the execution of George W. Winnemore for the murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton. The facts of the case, as developed by the trial, pointed strongly towards the guilt of the convicted, and the only plea possible in his favor was his insanity. This excuse has been so often set up that it is justly received with extreme distrust, and the powerful argument used in reply that if a man has sense enough to plan a murder, he has sense enough to hang for it. The case of Winnemore admits of but little doubt of guilt, and by the rigid execution of the law the Governor has plainly shown that, so far as he is concerned, no plea of *non compos* will avail. Believing, as we do, that the safety of the community demands that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," shall be exactly obeyed, we can waste no pity on the condemned, for the public good demanded that so awful a crime be expiated in the awful manner in which Winnemore was summoned before his Maker.

Mr. Johnson's Advisers.

THE most alarming feature connected with the new warfare which President Johnson has inaugurated against the country, is that he has apparently thrown himself into the arms of a set of Copperhead extremists and fanatics, who are utterly reckless of consequences, and would rather than not see the nation plunged into the horrors of civil convulsion. The danger is not in the *ultimate result* of any acts of usurpation which these mad advisers may urge Mr. Johnson into perpetrating—for both he and they would be ground to powder by an indignant people—but in the excitement, turmoil, and tremendous agitation into which the country would temporarily be thrown. Citizens of all parties, who are interested in preserving peace and public tranquillity, must regard Mr. Johnson's recent acts as most unwise and reprehensible.

A Dangerous Experiment.

ANDREW JOHNSON is attempting to override General Grant in the exercise of the powers plainly and explicitly conferred upon him by the law. This is dangerous ground to tread upon, and if the President persists in attempting to occupy it, he will render his impeachment and removal from office a necessity which cannot be escaped. Even the conservative sentiment of the country will not tolerate Presidential nullification.

—Story's statue of Edward Everett has been received at Boston for the Public Garden. Its cost was about $30,000.

EUROPE.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG.

Imperial Russian Honors to the Admiral and his Officers—Attentions of the Swedish Navy in the Waters of Russia—Reception by Archduke Constantine.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15.—The attentions shown by the Russian authorities to Admiral Farragut since his arrival, last Saturday, have been enthusiastic and marked. The Russians have invariably taken the initiative in salutes and visits of ceremony. All the Russian officers have, by order of Government, paid their respects to the Admiral.

The Swedish fleet in the Russian waters had been exceedingly friendly. Admiral Farragut and staff, with the Captains of the Franklin, Canandaigua, and the Frolic, were presented to the Grand Duke Constantine to day. The Grand Duke had come expressly from abroad to meet the United States fleet. The reception was cordial. To-morrow the Grand Duke visits the squadron. All are well on board.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL DINNER.

The American Officers Entertained by the Grand Duke—Imperial Inspection of the Franklin—The Frolic in Gala Trim at Stettin.

CRONSTADT, August 16.—Admiral Farragut and the commanding officers of the United States squadron dined last night with the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, at his palace, Liviovski, with the officers of the Swedish fleet. To-day the Grand Duke Constantine paid an official visit to the American flagship Franklin, accompanied by the Minister of Marine of Russia and a large staff of officers. He was saluted on boarding and leaving the ship, the yards being manned and the ships dressed in colors.

The Archduke made a long and thorough examination of the Franklin, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the visit. Subsequently he visited the Ticonderoga, and was received with all the honors. The day was pleasant. The Frolic had a magnificent reception at Stettin. The troops were out under arms, the Admiral was saluted, and popular demonstrations were made on all sides. Mrs. Farragut was honored in the most kindly manner.

GERMANY.

German Unity.

Vienna (Aug. 13.) Corres. of the London Times.

At the instance of some members of the Bavarian Chamber, a meeting of the South German Deputies has just been held at Stuttgard, where the following resolutions were passed.—

1. It is an indispensable condition of the existence of the German people that the South German States should be reunited with Northern Germany.

2. The German nation will not submit to any foreign interference with its development.

3. Alliances, offensive and defensive, with Prussia are a first step to secure political liberty and resist aggression, by combining all military forces in one united army.

4. The very imperfect Zollverein must be reformed, and an entire Customs' Union established.

5. The people must demand their full share of the benefits of the Constitution of the North German Confederation.

6. The demand of South Germany to regulate in common with the North the right of German citizens to settle and trade, and to legislate on the matters designated by article 4 of the Constitution of the Confederation, is fully justifiable and cannot be refused.

7. In this case the approaching elections to the Customs' Parliament are to be made. The only possible way to obtain a complete union of the South German States with North Germany is to enter the North German Confederation, in spite of the defects and faults of its Constitution, and of the deplorable mistakes of the Prussian Government. The peace of Prague can be no impediment to such a union. As soon as the German people possess the necessary organs of their will and power, they will take care of their own interests, will satisfy their desire for free development, and fulfil their mission for the civilization of mankind.

The meeting was attended by fifty members of the various South German Parliaments, eighteen from Bavaria, twenty from Wurtemberg, seven fr m Baden, and five from Hesse-Darmstadt.

Letter from the French Minister of War to the Colonel of the Antibes Legion.

From the Journal de Caen, August 15.

The following letter from the French Minister of War to the Colonel of the Antibes Legion at Rome has been published in an order of the day issued in the Pontifical capital:—

PARIS, June 21.—My Dear Colonel:—My attention has been too seriously fixed on the Roman Legion for me to be ignorant of the grave facts which for some time have been taking place in that corps. What explanation is to be given for that desertion, not individual, but collective, which threatens to reduce your effective to nothing? The soldier has nothing to envy of the troops of the mother country. He is commanded by French officers holding fitting grades in our army; he is serving a respectable cause at his own desire: he has before him what has always attracted the French soldier—an enemy to fight and a danger to confront—and yet he has shamefully deserted the flag he had freely chosen, and, giving way to guilty seductions, he is abandoning his chief to follow some miserable foreign recruiting agents. His excuse is not a wish to see his country again, for he knows well that as soon as he returns to France he will be sent to a disciplinary corps in Africa, where he will remain until the expiration of his period of military service. I deplore that state of things, my dear Colonel, as it is a stain on the French army, which, wherever it is represented, shoud maintain its prestige of honor and courageous abnegation. Notwithstanding such lamentable incidents, my dear Colonel, I do not despair in seeing the good elements which your legion still contains, efface, by means of devotedness and perseverance, the recollections of recent times. Your energy is well known to me; the Governments of the Emperor and of the Pope know that it will not fail. It is important that your officers, in whom you so firmly trust with such good reason, should give confidence to the troops by their attitude, their language, and that military spirit which is in France the source of such great things. In all the ranks of your legion I shall be happy to point out those who shall distinguish themselves by their conduct. I am aware that you are to present to me Sergeant Doussain and two soldiers. I shall examine their claims with great interest. Tell your legion, my dear Colonel, that we have our eyes upon it; and that I suffer deeply at everything that is an insult to a flag so justly venerated; I combine it with the corps of the French army for everything that concerns its military honor, and the necessities of its organization.

Receive, etc. NIEL.

The New Rifle of the Inventor of the Needle-Gun.

From the Erfurth Gazette, August 14.

M. de Dreyse has invented a new rifle which throws grenades or explosive bullets, and which is shortly to be tried at Spandau. It is a breech-loader, on the system of the needle-gun, and sends the missiles to a great distance and with extraordinary effect. Its indirect fire against fixed covered targets is affirmed to produce most surprising results. The grenade, when filled and ready for use, is perfectly safe in the pocket, and so delicate in its construction that, once it leaves the muzzle of the rifle, it will burst in passing through even a sheet of paper. On exploding, the fragments produce most disastrous effects, scattering over a space of five feet by three. The rifle is light and easily handled.

A WELSH GIFT.—Lady Llanover has presented all the members of the congregation at the Welsh church at Abercairn (built by her late husband) with Bibles, bearing the same inscription which was engraved on the coffin of the deceased by his request. The whole of the tenantry have also received a like present. The words are in Welsh, but translated mean, "We shall not die forever." "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen."

MEDICAL.—The Registrar-General of Ireland records the death, at Magherafelt, of a man aged eighty-five years. He had an immense pendulous tumor growing from the side of his neck, which was computed by several medical men who saw it to weigh from thirty to fifty pounds; it was of forty years' growth, and lay over the front of the right side of the chest and arms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730$4p

THE SELECTION OF

GEN. CHARLES M. PREVOST

FOR SHERIFF

Will Insure the Soldiers' Vote

AND

Victory for the Republican Party!

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all ar offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter before SEPTEMBER 4. College now open. Students received at any time. Evening Sessions commence September 16 8 28 3t

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, held for organization on the 26th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors, to serve till the next annual election:—

Nicholas Rittenhouse,	J. G. Dixon,
George W. Michener,	John Foreman,
Robert M. Foust,	John P. Trau, M. D.,
George P. Oliver, M. D.,	E. M. Broomall,
J. J. Wilbraham,	J. V. B. Hahn,
J. B. Shannon,	John Haworth.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the election, NICHOLAS RITTENHOUSE was elected President, E. A. BROMALL Vice-President, and J. G. DIXON Secretary.
J. G. DIXON, Secretary.
Office, No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 8 27 tu th s 3t*

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1867.
The ordinance regulating the Department of Water requires that all premises upon which the rents remain unpaid on the 1st day of September will be deprived of the water, and the amount sued for, with two dollars added for the expense of cutting off, and all premises in arrears will be deprived of the water until the same is paid.
8 28 3t GEORGE F. KEYSER, Register.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENalty of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867, remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October: and three per cent. after the 1st day of December. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 29 6t Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 21, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DROPSY.—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive: the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporating the *serum* collected in the cellular tissue, and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 8 21 tuths6t

KEEP THE STOMACH IN TONE, the bowels open, and the liver active with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and you brave any climate without fear.
NO DRUGGIST IS WITHOUT IT. [8 27 tuths3t

CLARET WINE.

VERY FINE

TABLE CLARET,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

ALSO, WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthstp] PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Call attention to their immense and well-selected stock of low grade, medium, and strictly fine

WOOLLENS.

Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Harris Cassimeres.
Colby Cassimeres.
D. and T. Cassimeres.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Water-Proof Cloths,
Real Water-Proofs,
For Cloaks and Dresses.

Tailors' Linings of every description, trade prices, by the yard or piece.

BLANKETS.

Three cases slightly damaged Blankets, now selling at a bargain.

PERFECT BLANKETS.

HOTELS SUPPLIED.
INSTITUTIONS SUPPLIED
Crib and Cradle Blankets.
Colored Blankets, good variety.
Cheap Quilts.
Colored Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts.

Quilts and Comfortables, single one or quantity, at the new lowest market prices. [1 2 stuthsp

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins,
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., tc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 53c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
229§ ABOVE RACE.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Bailies,
Black Real Thread Bailies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries,
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.
8 23 E. R. LEE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 6-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,
15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mip*

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamisse, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
LATE
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
DRY GOODS, BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
Late Jas. R. Campbell & Co.,
8 29 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner,	Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick,	F. A. Gevaert,

J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 8 2 stuto§4p

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.
All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

$30 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the following named deserter from the army of the United States:—
JOHN FALLS, born in Otsego county, State of New York; aged 26 years; and by occupation a carpenter; has blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and stands 5 feet 9 inches high. JOSEPH KERIN,
Captain 6th U.S. Cavalry,
Recruiting Officer,
1t No. 216 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Great Speech of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, United States Senator, at Columbus, Ohio, last Monday.

* * * * When the war ended in the spring of 1865, nine of the Rebel States were left without Governments of any kind. The officers composing the Rebel State Governments were either killed, captured, or had fled, and State authority of all kinds had disappeared. This presented a case expressly provided for by the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government. State Governments had ceased to exist, and it was the duty and the right of the Government of the United States to reorganize new ones upon a loyal republican basis. Mr. Johnson recognized this condition of things, and the power of the Government of the United States, but assumed the right to initiate a plan of reconstruction himself, independent of Congress. This, of course, was clearly without the limits of his constitutional power; but it was declared by him at the time, and by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, that these new Governments would be provisional only, until they were sanctioned by Congress, and that the whole business would be submitted to Congress for its consideration at the next session. Had the President adhered to this purpose, it is probable all would have gone well at last, and the present state of things would not exist. But unfortunately he failed to submit his work to Congress. He assumed the right to accept their new State Constitutions without the consent of Congress. He received and treated their new governments as legal and republican, and thus actually exercised the power of reconstruction without the sanction of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress. The power to form the governments of nine States that had been in rebellion was too great to be exercised by one man. The settlement we had to make with the Rebels, and the readjustment of their institutions on a loyal basis which would give security for the future, was a matter of the greatest importance, in which all the people were interested, and upon which they must be heard through Congress. As the President had no power of himself to establish State governments, and as they were never sanctioned by Congress, they were unauthorized and illegal, and are in that condition to-day. In the summer of 1866, Congress, still disposed to harmonize matters with the President if possible, and to disturb as little as might be the existing state of things, submitted to the Rebel States for their acceptance an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, containing four conditions which were regarded as of vital importance to the future peace and security of the Republic, with the tacit understanding that if accepted and duly ratified they should constitute a basis of settlement and reconstruction. The effect of this would have been to accept the existing Rebel State Governments and make them legal, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the amendment. The Northern States promptly ratified the amendment; but the people of the South, acting under the vehement advice and persuasion of the Northern Democracy, rejected it scornfully, and declared they would accept no terms but the unconditional recognition of their State Governments and admission of their Representatives into Congress. And thus the issue was made up between Congress and the President, and between the loyal people and the Rebels on January 1, 1867. In the mean time, these State Governments had been in possession of the most violent and malignant of Rebels, whose utterances and influences were all disloyal and against submission to any terms of reconstruction. Loyal men, both white and black, were denied the protection of the laws, and a system of murderous persecution instituted which was intended to drive all white Union men from the South and extirpate the last traces of loyal sentiment. The poor freedmen were driven from their humble homes and murdered with the boldest impunity, and a reign of terror established which excited the horror of the civilized world. The bloody riots of Memphis and New Orleans, taking rank with the New York riots of 1863, will ever be regarded as among the greatest atrocities that have occurred in a Christian land. During this period the Democratic party of the North were jubilant. It habitually denied the existence of the crimes and outrages committed in the South, and when that was impossible, sought to mitigate them by laying the blame upon the radicals, who were slanderously charged with persecuting the harmless Rebels by whom they were surrounded. It stimulated by every means in its power the Southern people to continued disobedience, to increased hatred of the Government, and to the contemptuous defiance and rejection of all terms that might be offered.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.

Up to this time every plan of Reconstruction had been based upon the white voting population, leaving to the decision of that population the question of enfranchising the colored men. It was so in Lincoln's plan, to the Winter Davis bill, in Johnson plan, and under the Constitutional Amendment. All hopes of reconstruction upon that basis were gone. The whites, nineteen-twentieths of whom were rebels, under the Satniac influence of the Northern Democracy, continued disloyal, hostile, and perverse. A new plan of Reconstruction was indispensable, and it must be upon a totally different principle. Judgment of illegality and condemnation must be pronounced upon the President's policy and workmanship. The power of the Administration to impede the action of Congress and defeat a new plan of Reconstruction must be neutralized. The Constitutional Amendment must be ratified, and all State officers, as well as members of Congress, must be loyal and able to take the iron-clad oath But we must dig deeper. We must go down to the solid and immutable principles of the Declaration of Independence, discarding all matters of expediency and compromise. We must lay the foundations of the new reconstruction upon the great principles of equal rights and equal justice. We must place the ballot in the hands of all men, without distinction of color, except such as have been disfranchised for treason or other crimes. And all this has been done. As it took us some time to find the right method to carry on the war, and the right man to command our armies, so it has taken us some time to find out the right plan of reconstruction, but we have got it at last. We are not simply building from the ground up, but from the solid rock beneath the ground. The structure rises slowly but surely. No enduring and beautiful edifice was ever built in a day. Some delay there may have been in the progress of the work, and others may be expected, but they will be temporary. No earthly power can defeat the enterprise. The Attorney-General thrust in his opinion just in time to enable Congress to meet and legislate its sophistries away. Gallant and glorious Phil. Sheridan has been removed, but he is succeeded by Thomas, the iron soldier who never lost a battle. Stanton, the greatest of war ministers in this or any other country, has been deposed; but his place is filled by Grant, the greatest soldier of the age; and still the work goes bravely on. The Rebel States will rise from the ashes of the Rebellion with renewed life, radical Republican States, purified by flood and fire, having sloughed off the foul garments of a treasonable Democracy; and, clothed in the habiliments of liberty, justice, and loyalty, will take their places joyfully in the Union. And we will unite our hearts and our hands until the work is accomplished. We will not be diverted from our purpose or delayed by side issues until the great consummation is obtained. When the unity of the republic has been restored; when liberty and peace prevail throughout the land; when the fangs of unrepentant Rebels have been extracted and they have been rendered harmless the balance of their days, we shall have time to attend to subordinate affairs, and will do it, to the heart's content of Democratic politicians. We shall then adjust all questions of finance, currency, banks, tariffs, and taxation, and have much time left to attend to the repudiators, the Bourbons, and the Rip Van Winkles of a decayed and expiring Democracy.

The President and General Grant.

LET US HAVE IT.—We call upon the accidental President, who told the correspondent of the Boston *Post* that Grant desired Stanton's removal, to give out the letter marked "private," so that the world may see whether he has for once in his life told the truth!! The country does not believe Andrew Johnson. Let us have the letter!!

—

"Tickle me, Billy, tickle me, do,
You tickle me, and I'll tickle you."

It is said that the President sent a copy of the Johnson-Grant correspondence to the New York *Herald*, with his personal compliments to Mr. Bennett. The *Herald* now says of the President that he has "completely overturned General Grant in his reply to him," "completely outflanked him," etc. etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

THE CITY AND JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.

Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon and This Morning.

It was supposed that all of the Republican Conventions held yesterday would conclude their labors before dusk; and this was found true in all cases with the exception of the City Convention, which adjourned to meet this morning. The following is a correct list of the Legislative nominations made:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. David Foy.	10. Elisha W. Davis.
2. R. C. Tittermary.	11. Charles Eager.
3. A. M. Walkinshaw.	12. Alexander Adaire.
4. W. W. Watt.	13. No nomination.
5. Edmund S. Yard.	14. George T. Thorn.
6. Col. Charles Kleckner.	15. James Holgate
7. James Subers.	16. Marshall M. Hong.
8. James V. Stokes.	17. Watson Comly.
9. No nomination.	18. James N. Marks.

The Ward nominations, made by the various Ward Conventions last evening, will be found on the third page of this edition.

The Judicial Convention — Afternoon Session.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Judicial Convention reassembled in the new Court House, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

After some preliminary business of little import, the balloting for an Associate Judge nominee was next in order. This most important part of the proceedings commenced at 4 o'clock.

The first show of hands, expressed by yea and nay, was:—

Finletter	101	King	45
Thayer	85		

The second ballot was:—

Finletter	98	King	32
Thayer	102		

The third stood:—

Finletter	10[illegible]	Thayer	128

Amid loud applause, Mr. Thayer was declared nominated, and by acclamation the nomination was made unanimous.

A motion that when the Convention adjourn, it does so to convene at the call of the President, was adopted.

A committee—consisting of Messrs. Fletcher, Owen, Haines, Worrall, Wilson, and the Chairman—was appointed to wait upon Mr. Thayer, and notify him of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

The City Republican Convention—Afternoon Session.

This body reassembled at quarter before 4 o'clock.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, Mr. Charles E. Miller, reported the following officers:—

President—General Louis Wagner.

Vice-Presidents—D. B. Beitler and W. H. Money.

Secretaries—Joseph S. Allen, George T. Deiss, and Benjamin F. Huckel.

Treasurer—Erastus Poulson.

Doorkeepers—Messrs. R. Butler, W. Nichols, J. McBride, A. Roberts, and John Reed.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

General Wagner, on taking the stand, remarked his pleasure and his gratitude for the favor conferred upon him. He spoke of the present contest as one of great importance, looking at the civic campaign as one of the greatest of political fights.

After further interesting remarks, the business of the Convention was resumed.

The hall was now cleared of all persons but the officers, doorkeepers, and representatives of the press, and the delegates were admitted singly on presenting their tickets at the entrance.

General nominations were then made as follows:—

City Commissioner—James F. Hefley, Daniel Bastian, Benjamin F. Urwiler, James M. Ford, James Davenport, Joseph Hemple, A. S. Redstreake, David Jones, Captain Robert C. Hicks, Bertles Shee, James D. Currie, George A. Reese.

For Clerk of Orphans' Court—R. M. Batturs, Major Richard Ellis.

For City Treasurer—D. P. Southworth, George W. Ford, David Jones.

For Register of Wills—William Y. Campbell, Charles Dixey, Captain Richard Donnegan, Samuel Lloyd, Marshall Henszey, William R. Harmer, Colonel Robert Thompson, Colonel John Swift.

For Sheriff—General Charles M. Prevost, Joseph M. Cowell, John Dyer, Colonel James Givin, Alderman George Patchel, General Horatio G. Sickles, Sergeant Samuel P. Jones.

The nominations were now closed. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats was then read. It gave rise to considerable discussion.

The report of the Committee on Contested Seats was then adopted.

A committee of one from each ward to draft resolutions was then ordered by the Convention.

The Chairman was empowered to appoint said committee.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The City Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning in the Horticultural Hall, President Wagner in the chair.

Thomas Triol and James McGee were nominated for Register of Wills.

The report of the Special Committee in the case of the delegate of the Sixth Precinct of the Eleventh Ward was received. It was as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the contested election of the Sixth Division of the Eleventh Ward, beg leave to report they have examined witnesses and find that the Committee on Credentials did refuse to hear Mr. Allmendinger, or receive the documents herewith presented, viz.: the list of the registered voters, also, votes for different candidates, by which it appears that Mr. Allmendinger received fifty-five votes, and Mr. Shellmire received 50 votes, giving to Mr. Allmendenger a majority of five votes. But inasmuch as the list of registered votes show but 63 votes, there were 43 illegal votes received by the election officers in direct violation of the rules for the government of the delegate elections. Your Committee, therefore, ask the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Sixth Precinct of the Eleventh Ward has do legally elected delegate in this Convention.

Some discussion took place in regard to the propriety of adopting the resolution, it being stated that both gentlemen had agreed to allow all Republicans to vote, whether registered or not.

The resolution was not adopted.

The question then recurred upon the original report of the Committee on Contested Seats, received yesterday. This was adopted.

An amendment was made that Mr. Allmendinger be entitled to represent the precinct. The question then recurred upon the amendment, which was adopted.

William King, of the Eighth Ward, J. H. Stevens, of the Tenth Ward, and A. P. Keyser, of the Twenty-second Ward, were appointed tellers of the Convention.

R. H. Newton, of the Eighteenth Ward, was appointed a committee of one to inform Mr. Allmendinger of his being entitled to a seat in the Convention.

The following communication was received:—

To the President of the City Convention.—Dear Sir:—I protest against Theophilus Hartley occupying a seat in the Convention, his credentials being signed by George P. Oliver, who was not a Judge of the election of the Seventh Division, Twentieth Ward. My credentials were signed by the Judge and Inspector appointed by the Ward Committee, and I claim a majority of eight votes over both candidates.

Respectfully yours, H. W. GRAFF.

To this was added a communication signed by about forty citizens of the Twentieth Ward, protesting against Mr. Hartley occupying a seat in the Convention when Captain H. W. Graff was duly elected, and asking that he may be admitted.

Both communications were sworn to before an alderman.

On motion they were laid on the table.

At five minutes past eleven the Convention adjourned for half an hour.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock. The President stated that he had been informed that Hon. M. Russell Thayer had accepted the nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. (Applause.)

On motion, it was resolved that the Convention proceed to ballot for City Commissioner.

On motion, it was resolved that, upon the commencement of each ballot, no delegate shall be permitted to leave the room until the ballot is closed and the result has been announced.

The President then read the rules governing the election of candidates.

The name of General H. G. Sickels was withdrawn from the candidates for the Sheriffalty.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for City Commissioner.

FIRST BALLOT.

Sergeant James F. Hefley	50
Benjamin F. Urwiler	58
James Davenport	38
Joseph Hemple	30
A. S. Redstreake	9
Daniel Bastian	16
David Jones	
Captain R. C. Hicks	12
Bertles Shee	5
James D. Curry	82
George A. Rees	8

BALL OF THE WHEATLEY.—Last night the Wheatley Dramatic Association gave a private hop, complimentary to their lady friends. The affair was conducted in a masterly manner by Thomas F. Gimber, master of ceremonies. A fine orchestra was in attendance, and after the usual selection of dances the party retired to the banquet room, where all the fruits of the season were discussed. After paying particular attention to the many dishes before them, Mr. Farroe gave the party some of his happy remarks, which greatly assisted digestion.

The "Wheatley" have just finished some great improvements to their hall, and it is, undoubtedly, as neat as any theatre in the city. Ladies having a taste for private theatricals would do well to join this Association, as their respectability is unquestionable.

LARCENY OF SHOES.—Zachariah Potter was arrested yesterday, at Sixth and South streets, and taken before Alderman Morrow, to answer the charge of stealing a number of ladies' boots from a store in that neighborhood. After hearing the evidence, the accused was held in $300 all to answer.

STEALING PEACHES.—An account was published yesterday in the TELEGRAPH of the depredations of a number of boys and men on the peach trains which arrived at Gray's Ferry, on their way to New York.

It was stated that as many as one hundred and fifty persons have been known to be engaged in these thefts at one time. Yesterday afternoon another arrest was made near Eglesfield, of two lads who had been among the party, who gave the names of John Brown and Edward Coyle. The lads were captured by Officers Pritner and Fredericks, and were taken before Alderman Maull, who held them to answer in $500 bail each.

A LADY ROBBED ON THE STREET.—Charles Brown was before Alderman Morrow this morning to answer the charge of highway robbery. It appears that the accused met a lady last night named Lawton, at Third and Pine streets, and that he pushed against her, at the same time managing to thrust his hand into her pocket, and extract therefrom her portemonnaie. Information was given as soon as the theft had been discovered, and an officer despatched in quest of the thief. He was overhauled and taken before Alderman Morrow, who held him to answer in $1200 bail, in default of which he was committed.

STRIKING HIS FATHER.—A young man named George Thompson, living at No. 1420 Germantown road, becoming intoxicated with the free use of liquor yesterday, made an attack on his father, striking the old gentleman about the body in a manner that was truly shameful, and thus showing that he had either not learned the Fifth Commandment, which says, "Honor thy father and mother," or that, after learning it, he had become reckless to its requirements. The accused was arrested, taken before Alderman Shoemaker, and held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

THREATENING TO KILL.—John Howe was arrested yesterday afternoon at Tenth and Melon streets, by Officer Kennard, on the charge of threatening to kill his wife. It is alleged that the two have had frequent quarrels, and that the last one was of a more serious character than some of the previous ones. The neighbors were drawn to the premises by the noise, and a large crowd of persons soon gathered around the house. The defendant was taken before Alderman Massey, who held him to answer for the alleged offense.

A WISE DECISION.—In response to a decision recently made by a commission appointed by the Mayor to make an investivation, in which the right of reporters to send private despatches over the wires to the Central Station was involved, Mayor McMichael has decided that no such privilege can exist, and that despatches sent by that channel, in which public matters, such as stabbing cases, murders, robberies, fires, etc., are concerned, must be made known, so that all papers can share equally in the information thus obtained.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The season at this favorite watering place will shortly close, and we therefore advise all who wish to have a dip in old ocean to avail themselves of the present opportunity. Trains leave Vine-street wharf at 6 A. M., 7·30 P. M., 9·15 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·15 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City 5·18 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 11·40 A. M., 5·45 A. M., and on Sunday leave Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and returning leave Atlantic City at 4·40 P. M.

STEALING BEER.—A man giving the name of Valentine Keel was before Alderman Toland this morning, charged with stealing a keg of beer. When arrested the accused had the keg on his shoulder, and was trying to make his way home with it. The beer was taken from the brewery near New Market and Callowhill streets. Valentine was required to enter bail in $600 to answer at court.

SCREENING COAL ASHES.—George Heath was arrested yesterday on the charge of screening coal ashes on the public highway, in front of his residence. He had been cautioned several times by the officer on the beat in reference to the matter, but did not see proper to heed his advice. George was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who fined him for the alleged offense.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The steamer Felton makes an excursion trip to Cape May, on Saturday, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 10 A. M. and return on Monday. This being the last trip, the Felton on Monday, after leaving Cape May, will cross over to the Breakwater, for the purpose of giving her passengers a fine view of that celebrated work.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD CONVENTION.—A contest of the Republican delegates in the Twenty-eighth Ward resulted in the nomination of Wm. J. P. White for Select Council, by a vote of nine for White to seven for Miller. For School Directors—David P. Hilt, John Cameron, E. D. Mitchener. Alderman—Dr. J. Walling.

INEFFECTUAL BALLOTS.—In the Seventeenth Legislative District, after twenty-five ballots, the Convention adjourned without choice, to meet at Frankford on Monday next, at 10 A. M. Seven delegates were for Watson Comly, and seven for Hon. Edward G. Lee, the present member.

DOGS CAPTURED.—During the month the dog-catchers succeeded in capturing two hundred and fourteen unmuzzled dogs, of which number one hundred and seventy-one suffered the penalty of the law.

OBITUARY.—Josiah O. Stearnes, Superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad, died this morning at Elizabethtown, N. J.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

FORTUNES FOR SOMEBODY.—By a perusal of one of the pamphlets issued by the Washington Library Company, it will be seen that many of the presents to be awarded to those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute are of themselves quite fortunes. Thus we see that the first present is worth Forty Thousand dollars; the second Twenty Thousand dollars; the third Eighteen Thousand dollars; the fourth Ten Thousand dollars; the fifth Five Thousand dollars; the sixth consists of two worth Twenty-five Hundred dollars each. The remainder are valued as follows:—Two at Fifteen Thousand dollars each; one at Ten Thousand dollars; four at Five Thousand dollars each; two at Three Thousand dollars each; three at One Thousand dollars each; twenty at Five Hundred dollars each; ten at Three Hundred dollars each; three at Two Hundred and Fifty dollars each; twenty at Two Hundred and Twenty-five dollars each; fifty-five at Two Hundred dollars each; fifty at One Hundred and Seventy-five dollars each; one hundred and ten at One Hundred dollars each; twenty at Seventy-five dollars each; ten at Fifty dollars each, and numerous other articles of use and value amounting to Eighty-two Thousand dollars, the whole making an aggregate of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of presents, which will be distributed among the shareholders, each share guaranteeing some one of the presents above named. In addition to this, a handsome steel-plate engraving is given at the time of the purchase of the stock. This engraving, at retail, could not be obtained for the amount paid for the stock. Who will hesitate to aid a noble charity on such terms?

YE PIMPLED, BLOTCHED, AND ULCERATED VICTIMS of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—These medicines are a most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities, whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or impaired by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists.

EARLY FALL.—See the new goods at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. These garments are made of the most desirable materials and in the best manner.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

LOOKING GLASSES of great beauty and fineness of finish; also mouldings for picture frames, at Reimer & Co.'s, wholesale and retail dealers in looking-glass plates.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
Reasonable Prices. ☜
Reasonable Prices. ☜
Reasonable Prices. ☜
☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—HANEY.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. JAMES S. FERRIS, of New York, to Miss SARAH J. HANEY, of this city.

SHEPPARD—BURNS.—January 12, 1867, by Rev. D. W. Bartine, JAMES M. SHEPPARD, of Camden, N. J., to Miss MARY A. BURNS, of Pottsville, Pa.

DIED.

DEVENNEY.—On the 27th instant, MARY E., daughter of Henry J. and Francis Devenney, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 515 S. Twenty-fourth street, on Friday morning, the 30th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

GRUBB.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, August 27, EDWARD BURD GRUBB.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Woodside, Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, August 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JEWELL.—On the morning of the 29th instant, CHARLES JEWELL, in the 44d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in morning papers.

JONES.—On the morning of the 27th instant, PAUL JONES, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near Delanco, New Jersey, on Friday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at Beverly M. E. Church, from thence to the Beverly Township Cemetery.

SCHELLENGER.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHELLENGER, relict of the late Captain William Schellenger, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Queen street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Fourth and Pine street Church. ***

STEARNS.—JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, died this morning at Elizabeth, N. J.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCKS FOR store doors are so strong that they cannot be forced by crowbars or hammers, and the large number and variety of the tumblers make them almost unpickable. For sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE INDIA RUBBER HANDLE TO TABLE Cutlery is the best for hot water and hard usage. For sale, with a fair assortment of other kinds of Cutlery, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS CAN GET a superior article of Pipe Hooks by the 100 or 1000; also, Melting Ladles, Plumbers' Pots, and Shave Hooks, of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

$12,000, $7000, $4000 AND $2000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street. 8 28 3t*

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 5p No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

GRANT AND JOHNSON.

THEY HAVE NO PERSONAL DIFFERENCES

Decided Differences With Regard to their Powers and Duties.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, left Washington last night upon a tour of observation to the Northwest, to revise and complete the list of statistical observations in that region, perfect the present system of collecting agricultural statistics, and to represent the department in the autumn fairs of the northwestern States.

The Situation.

It is known that General Grant took especial care to keep private his last letter to the President, but, notwithstanding his caution, several newspaper correspondents, on the evening of the same day, became acquainted with its real character, much to the surprise of General Grant, as subsequently expressed. The letter did not reach the President until the next day (Tuesday). The first intimation of the contents of the communication did not, therefore, come from either of these gentlemen.

The *National Intelligencer* to-day feels authorized to state that the reports of any personal differences between the President and General Grant are unfounded, but that paper is not correct in announcing, in the same connection, "Whatever may be their respective views as to matters of detail, there is no conflict between them as to the prerogatives of each." Contrary to this, it is known from semi-official sources that there is a very decided difference of views on legal questions affecting their respective powers and duties under the Reconstruction laws.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111⅛@111¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅝@110¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅝@108.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@108.
United States 10-40s, 102⅝@102¾.
June and July 7·30s, 107¼@107⅜. Market firm.
August 7·30s, 107@107¼.
United States 5·20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73⅝.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton dull at 27c. Flour dull and declined 10@25c.; sales of 6000 barrels—State, $6·75@11; Ohio, $8·40@11·50; Western, $6·75@12·70; Southern, $9·25@13·25; California, $12·55@13·75. Wheat dull; market favors buyers; sales of 4000 bushels—white Michigan, $2·42½; amber Southern, $2·20@2·30. Corn active and advanced 1c.; sales of 84,000 bushels. Oats firm. Provisions quiet. New Mess Pork, $23. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 10[illegible]; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 69⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 127⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 140¼; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 105; Illinois Central, 119¾; Cumberland preferred, 134; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 103; Hudson River, 124¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 118¼; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 110⅝; new issue, 107⅝; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, 107. Money, 4@5 per cent. Sterling, 9⅝; sight, 10⅛. Gold, 141⅞.

Reception of Chief Justice Chase in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N.H., August 28.—Chief Justice Chase arrived in Manchester, from Boston, at 5 o'clock last evening. He was met at the railroad depot by ex-Governor Smyth and a delegation of the most substantial persons of the city, who informally tendered him the hospitalities of Manchester. He was then taken to the residence of the ex-Governor, where he dined privately with the host and family. Our citizens last evening, without any distinction whatever, visited the mansion of Governor Smyth, where the distinguished guest has been the recipient of one of the most sincere and flattering receptions ever extended to an eminent visitor in New Hampshire. The doors of the house were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and the grounds about the premises were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while other decorations were displayed with great taste. The rush of persons anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Chase was very great. Thousands filled the grounds and adjacent streets, and as fast as possible they passed through the house, and were introduced to Mr. Chase by the ex-Governor. Mr. Chase made a brief address to the assemblage, thanking them for their cordial reception, but made no reference to national topics. Mr. Chase said:—

Citizens and Friends:—I am exceedingly grateful to you for this most hearty and cordial welcome. The services which it has been my privilege and happiness to render the country are more than repaid by this reception, and these most happy tokens of your approbation. It has been the great study of my life to so act as to merit the approval of my countrymen. To you it is very fitting for me to say that I am indebted to the good old State of New Hampshire for my birth. In her public schools I received the rudiments of my education, while I afterwards had the privilege of graduating from her honored College. It was in a New Hampshire church that I experienced that spiritual awakening that leads me to look forward trustingly to the life eternal. It has been said of New Hampshire that her only products are ice and granite; but, thank God, she produces men whose hearts have no likeness to ice, and whose well-moulded characters are solid as her rocks of rifted granite. New Hampshire and New England are great in the power and worth of their men and women, who go forth into every part of the country sowing broadcast the seeds of virtue, industry, intelligence, and godliness. Thus they lay the foundation of the nation's gretaness. Almost everywhere you find the Yankee schoolmaster and schoolmarm teaching alike the white and the black. New England does a great work for the republic. A nation can only be great in the virtue, intelligence, and goodness of her children. I did not design to make a speech this evening, and I did not intend to be betrayed into these few remarks, but you are all so good to me in New Hampshire that the heart will not allow the tongue to be silent. For this most kind and gratifying reception allow me once more to thank you and to say that I shall not forget your kindness to the latest hour of my life.

As Mr. Chase retired the band played "Hail to the Chief." There were many calls for ex-Governor Smyth, but he merely thanked the people for the great respect and attention they showed his guest and the nation's benefactor. It was nearly midnight before the reception closed.

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10§ EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant Promulgates Another Presidential Bull.

HANCOCK ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS.

The General Withdraws His Last Protest.

HIS REASONS FOR SO DOING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 29—P. M.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following was issued to-day:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 27, 1867.—First. The following orders have been received from the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 27, 1867.—Sir:—In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major-General George H. Thomas, as reported to me in Surgeon Hopkins' despatch of the 21st instant, my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major-General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Major-General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland. Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant.

Second. In compliance with the foregoing resolutions of the President of the United States, Major-General P. H. Sheridan will, on the receipt of this order, turn over his present command to Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, and will relieve Major-General W. S. Hancock in command of the Department of the Missouri.

Third. On being relieved by Major-General Sheridan, Major-General Hancock will proceed without delay to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assume command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Fourth. Major-General George H. Thomas will continue in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
(Official.) Asst. Adjutant-General.
E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjutant-General.

General Grant Backs Down—His Reasons, Etc.

The above order relieving Sheridan, and assigning Hancock to the Fifth District, was issued this morning by Grant, in the form it came from the President.

Under the supplemental Reconstruction act, the power of the General of the army is limited to approving or disapproving of the suspensions, removals, and appointments of the civil officers by the District Commanders, and in all other respects the authority of the District Commanders is paramount. Therefore, under the law, Grant cannot compel Hancock to continue to enforce all of Sheridan's acts, but the main point of the dispute is gained; for he has power to prevent Hancock from reinstating any of the disloyal officials removed by Sheridan.

Grant, finding his position untenable, has gracefully yielded, and it is said withdrew yesternoon his letter to the President, protesting against his construction of the original order. The truth is the law is very faulty, and good lawyers here say they can ride a coach and four through it without any difficulty.

The Pythians in Washington.

The Pythian Base Ball Club of Philadelphia (colored) arrived here this morning and will play the Alert of Washington this afternoon. During the morning the colored strangers have been shown the various institutions by their friends, but it is not known whether they have elected President Johnson a member of their club or not, as the Mutuals did on Monday last.

Fernando at Work.

Fernando Wood was again closeted with the President for a considerable time this morning.

The Peace Commission.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Colonel Butterfield, C. F. Hatch, and twelve other gentlemen left Ellsworth, Kansas, yesterday, for the mouth of the Little Arkansas river. They went in the capacity of peace commissioners to the Indians, and will join General Sherman's commission about four hundred miles west of Fort Harker. Nothing has yet been heard of the force sent from Fort Hays to chastise the Indians with whom Captain Annes had a battle.

A large number of cattle are dying from the effects of heat on the northern plains.

Sergeants Sullivan, Morgans and Simmons, engaged in the destruction of Coffey's ranche, some time since, have been sentenced by court-martial to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Iowa Penitentiary.

Immense herds of buffalo are near Fort Kearney, going south, and the Indians are following them. Some trouble is anticipated.

General Sherman's Indian Commission passed Sioux City, Iowa, last Monday week. All well.

Major McCabe left here yesterday for Cincinnati, in fine condition.

Robbery of a Railroad Office.

WASHINGTON, N. J., August 29.—The office of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, at this point, was entered by burglars last night, who blew open the safe, and escaped with about $1300 in national currency and revenue stamps. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of the deed.

RUNAWAY.—As two gentlemen were driving up Tenth street, above Callowhill, their horse took fright and overturned the carriage, throwing the occupants to the ground. One of them had his knee very much injured, and the other sustained bruises about the body. They were taken to the drug store at the corner of Tenth street and Ridge avenue, where there their injuries were dressed. The carriage was very much broken.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An unknown man attempted to get upon a vessel this morning at Simpson & Neill's dry dock, at the foot of Christian street, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell a distance of forty feet, striking some beams. His skull and thigh were fractured. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$3000 Pa 6s, 3 series....103½	100 sh Read.........s30. 51⅞
$800 City 6s, New.......101¼	16 sh Cata Pf........... 26[illegible]
$1000 5-20s '62.reg..c&p.108⅝	31 sh 10th & 11th....... 63½
$500 5-20s '65.Jy.cp.....108	40 sh C & Am sc.2ds.. 73½
$1500 do...reg...c...107⅝	200 sh Sch N Pf....s60. 28
$500 do...reg.......107⅞	29 sh Penna R.......... 53⅝
SECOND BOARD.	
$500 City 6s, New.......101¼	18 sh Leh V R.......... 57⅛
$100 do..............101¼	50 do................ 57
$23000 Pa 6s, 1 series......102⅝	100 do................ 57
$2000 U S 6s, 1881..cp....110⅞	2 sh Penna R.......... 53⅝

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

DRAMATIC FEUILLETON.

THE GREEN-ROOM AND ITS PEOPLE.

BY OLIVE LOGAN DE LISLE.

"You are fresh from Eden," said Sir Charles Pomander to the innocent young wife of Ernest Vane, when she asked the meaning of that mysterious term, the green-room. "The green-room, my dear madam, is the bower where fairies put off their wings, and goddesses become dowdies; where 'Lady Macbeth' weeps over her lap-dog's indigestion, and 'Belvidera' groans over the amount of her last milliner's bill. In a word, the green-room is the place where actors and actresses become mere men and women, and the name is no doubt derived from the general character of its unprofessional visitors."

This was the English green-room in the days of "Peg Woffington." An American green-room, like everything else American, has peculiarities of its own; and "Peg Woffington's" *salle d'audience* differs as greatly from the green-room of Edwin Booth, as the prim court of Victoria is in contrast with the profligate one of the Second Charles. The "unprofessional visitor" is a personage almost unknown in our native green-room, and for that reason that greatest of all charms—the charm of mystery—is thrown over the hallowed precinct where the bloodthirsty "Lady Macbeth" becomes human enough to weep over her lap-dog's indigestion, and "Belvidera" pays by personal annoyance, if not in current coin, for her too reckless indulgence in milliners' wares. That the name was derived from the habit of hanging this room with green, is obvious. The reason for the selection of the color is equally obvious, and one which is still strong enough to cause its being chosen by the upholsterer for the study of his wealthy patron, green being the softest tint with which the student-eye is acquainted. Here, then, assemble the players to study, to laugh, to chat, to put the finishing touch to what was begun in the dressing-room, to condole with each other, to be merry, to be sad, to go through the thousand and one emotions which constitute life among players as among common folk. The rallying cry which brings the actors together is a small slip of paper, technically known as a "call," distributed every morning on which a rehearsal is to take place, by an humble functionary who may have a cognomen of individuality, but who is never spoken of except as the "call-boy." He may be a call-man, but he is never so called. Like the *garçon* of the French restaurant, he retains his boyhood forever. On this paper or "call," the hour for rehearsal, the piece to be rehearsed, and the part to be performed by the actor who receives it, are all clearly written out. Ten o'clock in the morning is the usual hour of rendezvous, and ten minutes' grace is given to allow for difference in timepieces; any one coming later than that is subject to a fine. A set of rules, remarkable for their stringency, printed and framed, and hanging in grim silence in a glass case, is an inevitable ornament of every green-room. Another ornament, and one which, besides the immense looking-glass for general use, forms the only other decoration of the walls of the green-room, is a small, square, green-lined, glass-covered box, called the "cast-case." Viewing the contents of this case, many a heart has beat high with ambitious throb, many a breast felt the bitter chill of disappointment. From it the leading tragedian learns whether he is to play "Iago" or "Othello," "Hamlet," or the shadowy, murdered father of the melancholy Dane. It tells the saucy chambermaid that she may put off cap and ribbons, and, by virtue of her singing powers, be permitted to don the conventional white muslin dress of the stage madwoman, crown her dishevelled hair with wisps of straw, and play "Ophelia.' But how if the leading tragedian is "cast" for some other part besides the "leading" one? What, after the arrogation of the part of "Hamlet" by the predatory "star," *is* the leading part in *Hamlet?* The manager, perhaps, leans towards the "ghost;" the "leading man" yearns to disport himself as "Laertes." Here, however, the "juvenile man" steps in, and strife begins. But authority conquers in the green-room as elsewhere. The cast-case issues a fiat against which there is no appeal. However, this does not prevent the uttering of appeals, nor the making of threats of instant departure, of leaving the theatre with the name of the offended party in the bill for the night (a gross contravention of stage-laws), and other terrors. But the manager generally holds firm.

At Wallack's Theatre, not long ago, the comedy of *The Wonder* was up in the cast case, and Mrs. Hoey was cast for "Donna Violante," the leading "female" part. The representation of the piece was deferred, and the benefit season came on. Another member of the company, Miss Fanny Morant, said she regretted not being able to choose *The Wonder* for her benefit, as "Donna Violante," of all comedy parts, was her favorite. In a pleasant spirit of *camaraderie*, Mrs. Hoey offered to relinquish her right of playing this part, allowing Miss Morant to play it for her benefit. Mr. Wallack was consulted, and agreed to the arrangement. Some other obstacle occurred, however, preventing the representation of the piece for Miss Morant's benefit, and *The Wonder* was temporarily set aside, only, after a short lapse of time, to be replaced with the name of Miss Henriques as "Donna Violante." Here was a blow! The leading lady could scarcely believe her eyes. Insolent cast-case! If it were possible to believe that the inanimate object had of itself planned and executed this dire affront, the lady would have believed it rather than suspect her long-time friend, her on-the-stage lover for ten years back, Manager Lester Wallack, of thus deposing her. Mrs. Hoey sought redress, but found none. "You relinquished the part," said Mr. Wallack, with inimitably complaisant demeanor. "Yes," said the lady, "but only in favor of Miss Morant; and for one occasion—her benefit. The part was mine by right. I am the leading lady." "That is indisputable," Mr. Wallack admitted graciously. "You are the leading lady; but you resigned the part, and, having resigned it, I am at liberty to give it to another." In vain Mrs. Hoey's remonstrances. Mr. Wallack was firm. "You will please accept the resignation which I now offer," said the leading lady at last, and "As you please, madam," returned the manager.

So frequent are disputes of this character that an effort is now being made to do away with the offensive cast-case altogether, by keeping the players in ignorance of the cast until each is notified of the part he is required to play through the medium of the "call." This innovation finds no favor with actors; for they are creatures of tradition, and such they will ever remain.

It would be useless in the writer of this paper to ignore, however much she might wish to do so, the social prejudice which exists against the body theatrical. How ill-grounded, how much a matter of fashion is this prejudice, how many good and worthy people find themselves both misunderstood and unappreciated through its workings, perhaps none but one who has dwelt in the mimic world can deeply feel. Like injustice in all its forms, this prejudice is very inconsistent; for, while the name of a poor "stock actress" is, with some people, almost a synonym for what is lax in the sex, those of Ristori and Charlotte Cushman (good and noble women in their way, and great artists without a doubt, but in point of moral worth not one whit superior to nine-tenths of other women of the theatre) are by the same people lauded and sung almost *ad nauseam*. But who can account for the prejudices which are a matter of fashion?

Formerly much of the odium which now falls on the actress found its object in the milliner girls. To this day, both in London and Paris, something of this opprobrium still clings to the pretty *modiste*. Women of severe principles, governed by popular prejudice, prefer any trade to that of bonnet-making. Absurd tyranny! In the *School for Scandal*, it will be remembered, the lady who was hidden behind the screen in "Joseph Surface's" room is described by that hypocritical moralist as a "milliner," and the name is, of itself, sufficient to satisfy the good-natured "Sir Peter" that the person's character is none of the best. But, as it happens, the "petticoat" which "Sir Peter" "vowed he saw" was "Lady Teazle" herself, and thus, as not unfrequently happens, the poor milliner who was not present shouldered the fault of the fine lady who was.

It is rather extraordinary that in America, where we are supposed to have no aristocracy, the art of turning up the nose at struggling merit has reached a perfection elsewhere unknown. While Money-Grub of Wall street would feel horrified if you were to propose bringing an actor to his house, we have only to refer to the chronicles of the different periods to find that Ben Jonson was distinguished by favors from James the First, King of England and Defender of the Faith; that another actor, one Shakespeare, was not despised by a queen of the same country and its dependencies, Elizabeth. The history of Great Britain is full of these intimacies between court and stage. More than one coroneted head in England at the present day has worn tht bauble-jewels of the "mobled queen." Charles Mathews, travelling through Italy cheek by jowl with Lord and Lady Blessington and Count d'Orsay, could scarcely have been made to feel that his social status was much beneath that of his titled companions; for, on investigation, we find that the actor, the merry, laughing, "shoulder-slapping fellow," was the real lion of the party, distinguished as it was. Sydney Lady Morgan was extremely proud of her father and mother, both players, and of their profession. She herself acted in her early youth; but by the production of the *Wild Irish Girl*, when she gave evidence of that brilliant literary facility which entitles her to so prominent a place among English women of letters, we are led to believe that it would not be unjust to apply to her a criticism which a friend has passed on the writer of this article—that the pen was mightier than the *comedienne*. Let me forestall that comment which wonders by ratio—taking this article as a measuring stand-point—how poor the *comedienne* must be, by frankly acknowledging that she is very poor indeed.

In France, where actresses receive much censure, and deserve it, a distinction is still made in favor of the good. Those green-room satellites who are without reproach may also be entirely without fear. Rose Chéri, a charming actress, whose early death all true lovers of the art must deplore, was welcome to any circle in Paris, however exclusive. Mademoiselle Delaporte, an ingenuous young creature connected with the Gymnase Theatre, is known and respected as a worthy and amiable girl. Mad'lle. Victoria, of the same theatre, received an ovation from the titled world of France on the night of her reappearance after her marriage with an actor of the company. Belonging, root and branch, to a theatrical family; born, figuratively speaking, in the green-room, I have not on that account been deemed unworthy to break bread at an imperial table, nor to take the hand of friendship extended by an English lordly divine. My reader may perhaps feel like reminding me that such players as Edwin Booth, Ristori, Lester Wallack, Forrest, Eliza Logan, Fanny Kemble, and Charlotte Cushman have not felt social ostracism in this country, and that their reception by the *beau monde* is a partial refutation of my strictures. But I scarcely recognize that this is the case. It appears that we are no longer permitted to use the old adage, that "exceptions prove the rule;" nevertheless, when these solitary instances are strongly insisted upon, we can but feel that it would not be so much a matter of comment for a few actors to be well received, if it were not altogether customary to taboo the majority. I am making myself now the mouth-piece of a class of people; its "shining lights," like the shining lights of other classes, require no champion. But the point is here: it is not the good in whose favor distinctions are made in America, but the great. Players like those that I have mentioned are quietly segregated from the ranks in which they belong, and the bulk of the profession remains under the social ban.—*Northern Monthly and N. J. Magazine.*

"THE OLD WOMAN." — Once she was "Mother," and it was "Mother, I'm hungry," "Mother, mend my jacket," "Mother, put up my dinner," and "Mother," with her loving hands, would spread the bread and butter and stow away the luncheon and sew on the great patch, her heart brimming with affection for the imperious little curly-pate that made her so many steps and nearly distracted her with his boisterous mirth.

Now she is the "old woman;" but she did not think it would ever come to that. She looked on through the future years and saw her boy to manhood grown; and he stood transfigured in the light of her own beautiful love. Never was there a more noble son than he—honored of the world, and the staff of her declining years.

Ay, he was her support even then, but she did not know it. She never realized that it was her little boy that gave her strength for daily toil—that his slender form was all that upheld her over the brink of a dark despair. She only knew how she loved the child, and felt that amid the mists of age his love would bear her gently through its infirmities to the dark hall leading to the life beyond.

But the son had forgotten the mother's tender ministrations now. Adrift from the moorings of home, he is cold, selfish, heartless, and "Mother" has no sacred meaning to the prodigal. She is "the old woman," wrinkled, grey, lame, and blind.

Pity her, O grave, and dry those tears that roll down her furrowed cheeks! Have compassion on her sensitive heart, and offer it thy quiet rest, that it may forget how much it longed to be "dear mother" to the boy it nourished through a careless childhood, but in return for all this wealth of tenderness has only given back reproach.

—The correspondence between Maximilian and the Emperor Napoleon has reached Europe, and will shortly be given to the world.

BOODLE'S AND CROCKFORD'S CLUBS.

Boodle's is chiefly frequented by country gentlemen, whose status has been thus satirically insinuated by a contemporary:—"Every Sir John belongs to Boodle's, as you may see, for when a waiter comes into the room and says to some aged student of the *Morning Herald*, 'Sir John, your servant has come,' every head is mechanically thrown up in answer to the address." Captain Gronow relates that some gentlemen of both White's and Brookes' had on one occasion the honor to dine with the Prince Regent. Compassionating the members of these clubs for the monotony of their fare at dinner, his Royal Highness summoned his cook, Watier, on the spot to ask him if he would take a house and organize a dinner club. Watier assented, and hence the club which bore his name. Macao was played at Watier's to a ruinous extent, and "the club," according to Mr. Raikes, "did not endure for twelve years altogether; the pace was too quick to last; it died a natural death in 1819 from the paralyzed state of its members; the house was then taken by a set of blacklegs, who instituted a common bank for gambling. To form an idea of the ruin produced by this short-lived establishment among men whom I have so intimately known, a cursory glance to the past suggests a melancholy list, which only forms a part of its deplorable results. None of the dead reached the average age of man. One evening at the Macao table, when the play was very deep, Brummell, having lost a considerable stake, affected, in his farcical way, a very tragic air, and cried out, 'Waiter, bring me a flat candlestick and a pistol!' Upon which Bligh (a notorious madman, and one of the members of Watier's), who was sitting opposite to him, calmly produced two loaded pistols from his coat-pocket, which he placed on the table, and said, 'Mr. Brummell, if you are really desirous to put a period to your existence, I am extremely happy to offer you the means, without troubling the waiter.' The effect upon those present may easily be imagined, at finding themselves in the company of a known madman who had loaded weapons about him." Crockford's Club, also noted for its devotion to play, was instituted in 1827, in the house No. 20, on the west side of St. James street. Crockford had begun life with a fish-basket, and ended with the "most colossal fortune that was ever made by play. He began," according to the *Edinburgh Review*, "by taking Watier's old club-house, in partnership with a man named Taylor. They set up a hazard-bank, and won a great deal of money, but quarrelled and separated at the end of the first year. Taylor continued where he was, had a bad year, and failed. Crockford removed to St. James street, had a good year, and immediately set about building the magnificent club-house which bears his name. It rose like a creation of Aladdin's lamp, and the genii themselves could hardly have surpassed the beauty of the internal decoration, or furnished a more accomplished *maître d'hôtel* than Ude. To make the company as select as possible, the establishment was regularly organized as a club, and the election of members vested in a committee. 'Crockford's' became the rage, and the votaries of fashion, whether they liked play or not, hastened to enrol themselves. The Duke of Wellington was an original member, though (unlike Blücher, who repeatedly lost everything he had at play) the great captain was never known to play deep at any game but war or politics. Card-tables were regularly placed, and whist was played occasionally; but the aim, end, and final cause of the whole was the hazard-bank, at which the proprietor took his nightly stand, prepared for all comers. Le Wellington des Joueurs lost £23,000 at a sitting, beginning at twelve at night and ending at seven the following evening. He and three other noblemen could not have lost less, sooner or later, than £100,000 apiece. Others lost in proportion, or out of proportion, to their means; but we leave it to less occupied moralists and better calculators to say how many ruined families went to make Mr. Crockford a millionaire, for a millionaire he was in the English sense of the term, after making the largest possible allowance for bad debts."—*London Society.*

News of Authors and Forthcoming Books.

Longfellow is spending the summer at his Nahant cottage.

—Mrs. Stowe has already sent to the printer large instalments of her new work, which is to be a sort of chronicle of old-time folks in a New England village, fifty or sixty years ago. Some of the characters are said to be as graphically depicted as those in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

—Miss Crane, who made such a decided success some years ago with "Emily Chester," has a new novel in press, called "Opportunity."

—Holmes is busy on the remaining chapters of his "Guardian Angel," which is to be published in book form in November. A very handsome sum has been paid to him by an English publisher for advanced sheets, and the novel will appear in London the same day it is issued complete in Boston.

—Owen Meredith has sent over the proof-sheets of his new volume of poems to his American publishers.

—Browning is putting the last polish on his new Romance in Verse, having hidden himself away in a little French hamlet for that purpose. He promises his London and Boston publishers to be ready for them in October.

—Emerson, whose recent volume of poems, "May Day and Other Pieces," has not lessened but rather increased his fame as a poet, is getting ready for a course of lectures to be read in Boston some time this year. The lectures will be mainly those read in a day course last year, and will be repeated as an evening course by request.

—Whittier, who has been spending a good many summer days by the sea this month, gives no sign of a new volume, but his "Snow Bound" and his "Tent on the Beach" have by this time reached a sale together of over fifty thousand. The illustrated "Snow Bound," will be the gift book of the year. All the drawings are authentic, each one depicting a real scene in the poem.

—Edmund Quincy is sending the last forms of his father's "Memoir" to press.

—Parton is among the Vermont hills, inditing more papers for the *Atlantic Monthly*. His next contribution will appear in the October number, and is an eloquent appeal for an international copyright.

—Bayard Taylor is visiting his friends in Germany this summer, but spends some of his time in literary work. He is translating Goethe's "Faust" amid the scenes of that great poem, and drawing inspiration for his work from the author's own country. Taylor is also engaged on a series of papers called "The By-Ways of Europe," which are to appear in the *Atlantic* shortly.

—Dr. Hayes, the Arctic discoverer, is in Newport, busy over his new story for *Our Young Folks*, called "Cast Away in the Cold."

—Lowell spends his vacation at home this year, among the groves of Elmwood.

—Mr. Hale, who has taken front rank as a story teller, will follow up his "Man Without a Country" and "My Double," with other good things, during the coming months, for the readers of the *Atlantic*.

—Higginson is rowing his summer boat in Newport waters.

—T. B. Read has been breathing Maine air, this month, on the coast of York. He sails for Rome in a few weeks, from which city he will send home pictures and poems worth having.

—Matthew Arnold's "New Poems" have been printed, and will, we presume, be published in a few days on this side of the Atlantic.

—Dickens is collecting for the "Diamond Edition" of his works several articles hitherto not brought together in any edition of his writings, either in England or America.

—Agassiz is superintending the illustrations of his "Journey in Brazil," the work being all written and in the printer's hands.

FINANCIAL.

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A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the Bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

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DUE JULY 1, 1868.

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Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Theophile Gautier hopes to fill Ponsard's chair in the French Academy.

—Girls wrestle for prizes at the Rapp Theatre, in Stockholm.

—Dr. Holland's new poem is called "Cathrinia; Her Life and Mine."

—Alonzo Chappen has painted "Three Nymphs Bathing."

—The Americans in Honduras have started a newspaper.

—The desertions from the Pontifical Army continue.

—The King of the Belgians is going to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne. His Majesty is expected to stay five days.

—The death of Mme. Victorien Sardou, wife of the celebrated French dramatic author, is announced.

—General Von Moltke has purchased, with the gratuity he received from the Prussian Government for his services in the late war, a considerable estate in the district of Schweidnitz.

—A wild man who had for some time been living in the woods around Draguignan, France, was a few days back found burned to death by the late fire in the forest of that vicinity.

—M. Theodore Rousseau, the eminent French landscape painter and gold medallist of the Exhibition, has been struck with paralysis of the left side. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—A washerwoman in Milwaukee, known as Old Kate, died recently with singular symptoms. The doctors found a number of large live crabs in her stomach. She had probably drank the eggs in water.

—The late Duke de Morny's estates at Deauville are about to be sold. He erected this pleasant watering place under imperial patronage, but it has not attracted visitors, and property there is very much depreciated.

—Offenbach's four last favorite operas have hitherto produced 2,555,380fr. "La Belle Helene" has had 273 representations; "Barbe Bleue," 130; "La Vie Parisienne," 265; and "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," 100.

—*Scene.* A crowded horse car.

First Passenger. (To a sturdy laborer standing in front of him.) "I say, there! I've got toes!"

Second Passenger. "Y-e-s." (A gleam of intelligence lightens his face.) "I felt 'em."

—The banks of the Lake of Constance are at the present moment covered with vast numbers of dead fish, the result of a malady prevailing among them. A similar epidemic recently prevailed in the waters of the Lake of Geneva.

—In France a scheme has been proposed for a gigantic tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean to unite the Old and New Worlds by submarine railway. All that is necessary is money and time. An approximate estimate places the amount required at $2,500,000,000.

—Another manifestation in favor of the union of the States of Southern Germany to the Northern Confederation took place at Stuttgard on the 5th. The Assembly consisted of the leading public men of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse.

—A large reduction has been made in the import duty on cereals at all Portuguese ports. The operation of this free-trade decree is limited to the end of the present year. Perhaps it will be found to work so well that the Government may be persuaded to continue it.

—The Suez Canal people only want a hundred millions (of francs) more, and with that sum they pledge themselves to complete their work. This, it will be remembered, is the fourth hundred of millions they have asked for; they have already had three.

—There is every prospect of an excellent harvest in Southern Russia. The wheat crop especially is magnificent all along the coasts of the Sea of Azof. From the state of the markets in Western Europe, higher prices and and increased exportation from the Black Sea ports are anticipated.

—Garibaldi's attack of acute rheumatism in the shoulder has prevented him from taking the field. His son Menotti, who was at Orvieto a few days back, with several Garibaldian officers, has been recalled to Vinci by telegraph, which would seem to indicate that the projects have been suspended for the present.

—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" has been dramatized for the English stage by Mr. Clarence Holt. It will shortly be produced in London after it has been represented at the Sunderland Lyceum and other provincial theatres. It is said to be a most powerful and interesting drama.

—Lady Milton's wedding ring was altogether the work of the noble bridegroom, being fashioned by his own hands from a nugget dug by him in British Columbia, during his visit to the gold fields, after his "Northwest Passage by Land," the marvellous incidents of which he and Dr. Chodle have so well narrated.

—The Military Tribunal of Berlin has just given judgment in the affair of Lieutenant Scheve, who had killed a shoemaker in whose house he lodged. The accused has been condemned to three years' detention in a fortress. As this punishment is considered equivalent to about two years' imprisonment, the minimum sentence only has been inflicted.

—A meeting of *garçons de café* was held at Paris a few days ago to discuss the great "pourboire" question. It was convened by a waiter with a soul above his business, who thought the acceptance of pourboires "derogatory to the dignity of the profession," but a majority decided on continuing to pocket the affront.

—Sir Henry Bulwer is engaged in preparing for publication diplomatic recollections of his time. The work will contain much relating to Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, with both of whom he was personally brought intimately into contact. Sir Henry has now his retiring pension, having served twenty years under the Foreign Office, and having no wish, it is understood, to go abroad again.

—Rabbits have increased in such numbers in Victoria that warrens are now formed in various parts of the country, where good sport is obtained. The sandy soil is particularly favorable to them, and they are rapidly increasing. English hares are also beginning to show themselves in places where they were not suspected to be. Another flock of Angora goats had been received from the Cape of Good Hope.

—The play of *Oliver Twist* was given in Lowell, Mass., on Friday evening. When the curtain fell the audience retained their seats for several minutes, but at length Frank Mayo appeared before the curtain and said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to inform you that the play has terminated. As all the principal characters are dead, it cannot, of course, go on." The hall was soon cleared. This is the second time that an audience in Lowell has been told when to go home.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4000 tin cups,
2500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8100 ft. coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
110 wagon saddletrees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 ft. linen hose,
200 ft. gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
546 lbs. sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
39 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar.

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 153 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 10 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11·30 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 21f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9¼, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·50 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 5§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 6tf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $300 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, August 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, September 7
ETNA	Wednesday, September 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Wednesday, September 14

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, (1076 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, September 7, from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port September 7.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 31, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

22 6m VANKIRK & CO

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

Bridget Durgan to be Hung at New Brunswick, N. J., To-morrow.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MELANCHOLY EVENT.

The Crime for Which the Unhappy Woman Suffers Death.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 29.—The execution of a woman, even by way of punishment for the highest crime known to the law, is so rare an event in this country, that there is great excitement attending the preparations which are now being made in this city for the hanging of Bridget Durgan to-morrow. The peculiar atrocity and ingratitude attending the crime for which she is to suffer death, and an almost universal belief in her guilt, tend to allay this excitement somewhat, and to prevent a marked expression of sympathy for the unfortunate woman.

The scene of the murder for which Bridget Durgan yields up her life to-morrow was New Market, a small village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, about seven miles from this place.

The Household

which was broken up by the deed of blood consisted of Dr. W. W. Coriell; his wife, Mrs. Mary Ellen Coriell, who was thirty-one years of age, and to whom he had been married ten years; his young child; an Irish servant girl by the name of Bridget Durgan; and Asa S. Busn, a laborer, who slept at his own house. The house in which the family resided was irregular in outline, a portion of it having two stories and a garret, while the remainder was but one story in height.

Mrs. Coriell, the victim of the sad tragedy which was enacted in this quiet country residence, was an accomplished lady of irreproachable character, and highly esteemed by all who were acquainted with her. Bridget Durgan, the murderess, had been living in the neighboring township of Piscataway, where she had frequently been attended by Dr. Coriell. She was subject to epileptic attacks, and it is understood that it was at the request of Dr. Coriell that she went to his house to live, that he might the more conveniently attend to her infirmity. She went to Dr. Coriell's on the 22d of October, 1866, and remained there up to the time of the murder, with the exception of a few days which were passed in New York. Dr. Coriell, in his testimony at the trial of Bridget Durgan, said that she was a quiet and peaceable person, and had always treated his wife with respect. Her month had expired on the Friday previous to the murder, and Mrs. Coriell had then discharged her on account of her filthy habits. As she had been suffering from an attack of catalepsy during the greater part of the week, and had been under the medical treatment of Dr. Coriell, he had told her that she might stay for two or three days until she got better. Bridget, it seems, did not want to leave the family, and had said to Mrs. Coriell that if permitted to remain she would stay at a dollar or two less a month.

The Murder of Mrs. Coriell

occurred on the night of Monday, February 25, 1867. At about 5·30 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, Dr. Coriell started out on a visit to some of his patients. When he departed his wife and child and the servant girl were in the house. As the Doctor started out he said to his wife that if he did not return by late bedtime, he would not be home before morning. At the time he said this to his wife, Bridget Durgan was in the adjoining room, within easy hearing distance, the door communicating between the two rooms being open. It is not certain that the girl heard what was said, but she could easily have done so; and in view of the terrible crime which was committed in the house that night, it is more than probable that she did hear the remark made by Dr. Coriell, and consequently knew that she could perpetrate her deed of blood without molestation or interruption.

Shortly after twelve o'clock that night, while Dr. Coriell was still some miles distant from his residence, Bridget Durgan stood at the door of the Rev. Charles E. Little, who lived near by, exclaiming loudly, "Oh! dear, let me in!" In answer to a question, she said that there was trouble over at Dr. Coriell's. She was let into the house, when it was found that she held in her arms the little two-year old child of the family with whom she had been living. When asked what was the trouble at the Doctor's she replied that two men were there when she left; they had arrived just before she left, she said, and Mrs. Coriell, after opening the door for them, had cried out to her, "Bridget, go for the Doctor." Bridget was then asked what these men were doing, but this she did not know, and in further reply to the question she made the remark that she did not know whether the house was on fire or not. A lamp having been lighted, it was then noticed that there was a spot of blood on her skirt, over half a foot in diameter. The blood looked fresh, as though not yet dry. When the girl saw that they were observing her skirt, she folded it under her and sat down on it.

Several of the neighbors were aroused by Mr. Little, and together they proceeded to the residence of Dr. Coriell. Arriving there, Mr. Little, before entering, called out, "Mrs. Coriell, there are friends outside; don't be afraid." There being no response, the party entered the house by the sitting-room, and noticed smoke proceeding from an adjoining bed-room. Water was procured and thrown into the room to extinguish the fire, and then Mr. Little entered the mysterious apartment carefully, creeping along on his hands and knees. After going four or five feet in this manner his hands came in contact with a human body, which proved to be the lifeless form of Mrs. Coriell, not yet cold, but fresh from the hands of the assassin. The condition of the body showed that a desperate and protracted struggle had taken place. There were three deep gashes on the right hand, all cutting through to the bone, and six large gashes on the head. Altogether there were on the corpse twenty-six distinct gashes, excluding those on the hand, while the cuts and scratches that simply went through the skin were almost innumerable. In the right groin there was a wound an inch in length, and another in the left; there was another wound, three inches in length, on the right leg, and other shallow cuts about the legs and back. The right leg and both arms were black and blue, the face was badly bruised and much swollen, and from one of the shoulders a large piece of flesh had been gouged entirely out. The right ear was nearly cut through, and on the face were the prints of four upper teeth. On the throat there were at least a dozen different cuts, one of them having severed the jugular vein, and thereby relieved the mutilated woman from her sufferings. The corpse was covered with blood, especially about the neck, shoulders, and chest, and a large quantity of it had issued from the mouth and nostrils, as well as from the gaping wounds. The hair was also matted with blood and feathers, and a portion of it had been torn from the scalp. Was ever a fouler, more horrible crime than this commited by a fiend in human shape?

The body of the murdered woman was removed to another house, and then Mr. Little returned to the residence of Dr. Coriell, where he found the fire in the bed-room still raging. It was not entirely extinguished until a portion of the bedstead and of the partition wall had been burned. When the house came to be searched, nothing whatever was found to be missing, although the secretary in the bed-room contained about $60 in money, and in a bureau in another room up stairs there was a quantity of jewelry.

Bridget Durgan's Different Stories.

In addition to the story which Bridget Durgan told to Mr. Little, as narrated above, she said to him that she did not know who the men were. When assured that they would soon catch them, she answered, "No, you won't." For this belief the only reason she had to assign was, "Oh, because."

On the night of the murder, Bridget had also alarmed Mr. Theodore Coriell at his residence, saying that there were burglars over at Dr. Coriell's. She subsequently told this person that on this evening two men called at the house, at half-past 8 o'clock, and remained until half-past 10. At this time she was in the kitchen, minding the baby. Mrs. Coriell, she said, admitted the men, and afterwards bade her summon the Doctor, when she took up the child and ran out the kitchen door. While telling this story, she was engaged in dressing the baby, and spots of blood were observed on its petticoats by the bystanders.

It was about midnight when word reached Dr. Coriell of the fearful tragedy which had been enacted at his house during his absence. Horror-stricken, he made his way back to the town, going first to his own residence. Finding that the body of his wife had been removed to a neighbor's house, he kept on until he came to the place, and had one glance at it, and then he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Little, where he inquired for his child, and found it in Bridget's arms. He then questioned the servant girl concerning the murder, and received a story differing somewhat from those which she had told to others. Bridget said that two men had called at the house at about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, and inquired for the Doctor. Mrs. Coriell told them where the latter had gone, and they started out to find him. About half-past ten o'clock these men returned and knocked at the kitchen door. Mrs. Coriell said that the Doctor had come, and told her to go to the door; but as she was about to open it Mrs. Coriell called out to her to go for the Doctor. She then picked up the child and left the house. But when she was asked how she happened to have the child at that time of night, her answers became confused, and Dr. Coriell began to suspect that she knew something about the murder itself. She was accused of the crime directly, but she denied her guilt, although she confessed that she knew who the guilty parties were; and, after some importunity, she at last gave the names of two men, who accounted for themselves satisfactorily when the case came to trial.

On the 26th of February the Coroner's inquest was held at the house of Dr. Coriell. Bridget was at this time in one of the upper rooms, and there Dr. Coriell went to see her, in answer to a summons from her that she wished to see him again, as she had not told him all. She then told him that Anne Linen, a servant of a neighboring family, did the deed: that she came to the house that evening for a drink of water, remaining until 10 o'clock; that she then asked if there was any money in the house, when she was told if she wanted money she must go up stairs; that Anne then took the knife (an ordinary table-knife, used for domestic purposes), and she (Bridget) picked up the baby and ran. Bridget even went so far as to accuse Anne of guilt before the Coroner's jury, when the innocent girl cried out, "Bridget, in the name of God, can you say that?"

The Trial.

Such were the conflicting accounts which the woman gave of the affair, and which tended to fasten the crime upon her, almost beyond chance of doubt. The trial was one of the most memorable that has ever taken place in this State, and attracted a great deal of attention, the court-house being filled with eager spectators from first to last. The trial was appointed for the 27th of April, but the counsel for the defense moved a postponement on account of the absence of material witnesses. The case was therefore postponed until the 20th of May, on which day the trial commenced. The presiding judge of the court was Hon. Peter B. Vredenburgh, with Judges D. D. Decker, H. H. Brown, and Elisha Cook as associates. The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. George M. Robeson, of Camden, N. J., Attorney-General, assisted by the prosecuting attorney of the county, Charles M. Herbert, Esq. The Hon. Garnett B. Adrain, formerly a member of Congress, was appointed by the Court to conduct the defense, and was assisted in this labor by W. H. Leupp, Esq. The elicitation of evidence occupied seven days, and over three days were consumed in the arguments of the counsel for the prosecution and defense, so that the wretched woman received as full, fair, and impartial a trial as she could have asked. Judge Vredenburgh, in closing his charge to the jury, said:—"If ever a murder was wilful, malicious, premeditated, or deliberate, is not this one? She is, to be sure, a woman, gentlemen, but the law knows no difference. If she be a woman, was not Mrs. Coriell one too, and ought not we to protect that sex from each other as much as we protect men from men? If we protect man from man, ought we not to protect woman from woman? Shall they have a monopoly to murder their own sex? The law says if a woman deliberately and maliciously kills another she is guilty of murder of the first degree; and if you think so, however much you may pity her condition, you cannot say otherwise unless you will say, 'I have sworn to find a verdict according to the law and the evidence, but I will not because she is a woman?'"

The jury were out about three-quarters of an hour, when they returned to court with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Mary Gilroy, the Alleged Accomplice.

Although there appeared to be no doubt of the guilt of Bridget Durgan, notwithstanding her protestations of innocence, there was doubt as to whether she accomplished the foul deed alone, or had an accomplice. Circumstances indicated the latter to be the truth of the matter, and a woman by the name of Mary Gilroy has long been kept in close confinement, awaiting her trial as an accessory to the crime. She is a native of Ireland, and is forty-three years old. She has been twice married, her last husband, Joseph Gilroy, having been killed by the Sixth avenue cars in New York, nearly three years ago. At the time of the murder she was living with a family at a short distance from Dr. Coriell's house. She says that Bridget asked her to come over to the house on the afternoon of the murder, to see about some money for a dress. Mary told her that she could not come during the afternoon, and then Bridget asked her to come during the evening, saying afterwards that she would never do or say anything to the Doctor or Mrs. Coriell, because they had treated her so kindly, and adding mysteriously, "but no matter." Mary claims that she did not go near the house, but having retired early, was awakened some time during the night, and heard some one exclaim, "Keep away from me! keep away from me!" She then heard Mrs. Coriell's voice, saying, "Spare my life for the baby;" and after that she thought she heard the voice of Bridget Durgan, saying, "Take Ellen back." Such is the story told by Mary Gilroy, and she says she told no one of the noise which she heard, because she thought it was made by a drunken woman, and did not amount to much.

But a girl by the name of Delia Coyne, who slept with Mary that night, says that while they were standing at the open window, after Mary claimed to have heard the above exclamations, the latter said, "I think that Bridget has murdered Mrs. Coriell," and at that time it was not known that the murder had been committed. On a subsequent occasion, when a lady remarked to her that it was a pity she did not know a murder was being committed, that she might have given the alarm and saved Mrs. Coriell, Mary exclaimed, "Not a hand would I have raised if I had known it." It appears that she entertained a feeling of hatred for Mrs. Coriell, on account of some fancied insult, and had expressed the hope that, if Dr. Coriell got another wife, he would get one that was worthy of him and had a little common sense.

On June 4 a preliminary investigation of this part of the case was held, at which the above facts were elicited. Mr. Samuel F. Randolph, the jailor, also testified that Bridget Durgan had told him that Mary Gilroy was at Mrs. Coriell's the night of the murder at about half-past six, while Mrs. Coriell was at supper; that Mrs. Coriell did not see her, as they were in the kitchen talking, and that Mary knew all about the murder; that a lamp placed in the back bedroom up stairs was to be the signal, but she would not say what the signal was for; she also said that he (Mr. Randolph) and Dr. Coriell knew the parties that were there that night, that they lived in Newmarket, and that she saw one of them in the court-room during the trial; she then said that she (Bridget) was in the room all the time it was going on.

The Death Sentence.

On the 17th of June, Bridget was brought into court to receive her sentence. She was told to stand up, when she arose and looked about her with great composure. When asked if she had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon her, Mr. Leup, one of her counsel, responded in the negative. He then moved that the case be sent before the Supreme court for review, on the ground that much irrelevant testimony had been admitted at the trial. Mr. Adrain also addressed the court in favor of this motion, claiming that the court erred in endeavoring to assign a motive for the murder on her part, when no such motive had been disclosed by the testimony. The motion was denied, and the judge again asked Bridget if she had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon her. The poor woman looked around the court-room anxiously, and then sat down and conversed a few moments with her counsel. Mr. Adrain then stated that she had requested him to say "that she never killed Mrs. Coriell, and that there was a person who is now at large who promised to relieve her from the charge made against her. That person is now at large; but she has always said from the first, as now, that she never imbrued her hands in the blood of Mrs. Coriell, and that she is entirely innocent of the charge."

The Judge then proceeded to recite the circumstances attending the commission of the crime, and concluded by sentencing her to suffer the punishment of death by hanging, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on Friday, August 30.

As soon as the fatal sentence was pronounced Bridget sat down, and, rocking her body to and fro, commenced to cry piteously, giving utterance to screams that could be heard far beyond the court-house. She was removed to the jail, where, for some time, her lamentations were continued so loud that they could be heard by persons without the enclosure.

The Prisoner's Demeanor

has been quite variable during the period of her trial and confinement. While sitting in court she maintained a perfect composure until the seventh day of the trial, when she broke down and commenced to sob on hearing the evidence of a New York policeman, to the effect that she and Mary Gilroy had been seen by him in company with a notorious pickpocket in New York city.

For a long time after the conclusion of her trial, her demeanor in her cell exhibited a total indifference to her impending fate. Great crowds of people flocked to the jail to see her, some of them being gratified with a glance at her face and a short conversation, while others were forced to content themselves with a view at her form, as she sat crouched at the door of her cell, with her face turned aside. On the 5th of July last, when the negro Joseph Williams was led out from the adjoining cell to execution, he stopped at the door of her apartment and earnestly exhorted her to prepare for her approaching fate. The wretched creature appeared to be much affected by his words, and sobbed and moaned in a piteous way. Previous to that she had opposed the visits of a clergyman, but she subsequently yielded, and latterly has frequently received Father Rogers in her cell, uniting with him in religious exercises with apparent earnestness. The greater part of the time of late she has been quite cheerful, and has even attempted to be jovial and humorous. But she has at length objected to the visits of strangers, and has refused to see them as frequently as at first. She has realized fully that there is no escape for her, and converses about her approaching execution not only as something that cannot be averted, but as an event that she does not wish to avoid. She declared a few days ago that she was tired of being there alone, and was glad that her doom was so near at hand, as she was not afraid to die.

More Conflicting Confessions.

The unfortunate woman has been solicited time and again to make a full confession of the crime, and her connection with it, and on three different occasions has done so, all of her confessions being more or less conflicting. According to the last, she did the deed alone, from motives of revenge upon her mistress, and not until she saw the lifeless form of Mrs. Coriell before her did she realize the extent and enormity of her guilt. Mary Gilroy, she declares, knew nothing whatever of the deed. It is now understood that she has made, or will make, another and truthful confession of the affair, and in anticipation of this the others are withheld from the public.

The Preparations for the Execution To-morrow.

The Court of Pardons having unanimously confirmed the sentence of the Court, and Governor Ward having but two days ago declared, in a letter to the Prosecuting Attorney, that this action of the Court of Pardons was intended to be final in the case, all the preparations for her execution are completed, and by midday to-morrow Bridget Durgan will be a lifeless lump of clay. The gallows on which the negro Joseph Williams was executed, on the 5th of July, still stands in the jail-yard ready for its victim. An intense desire to witness the shocking tragedy seems to possess almost every one in this locality, and Sheriff Clarkson has been sorely persecuted by applicants for admission to the prison on the morning of the execution. Over four hundred tickets have been issued, so that the affair promises to be anything but private. Immediately after the body of Joseph Williams was cut down, it underwent a dissection at the hands of the attending physicians. Bridget is aware of this fact, and she has earnestly requested the prison-keeper that he will not permit a post-mortem examination in her case. It is to be hoped that this request will be complied with, and that the remains of the unfortunate woman will be consigned to their last resting place without undergoing mutilation.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALF. BURNETT.—This distinguished American humorist will open his portfolio of comicalities, drolleries, and nonsense, at the Assembly Buildings, next Monday evening, September 2. Alf. Burnett has travelled all over the country giving his very funny lectures, and he never fails to please. There is less of humbug about him than is found in most showmen. He gives your money's worth in laugh alone. Mr. Burnett is assisted by Miss Emily Nash, who will read some choice poems, including a beautiful Masonic ode. Remember Alf. and his friend Emily next week. The net proceeds of each performance are to be devoted to a hospital for superannuated and decayed wits, humorists, linguists, and journalists, some of these days.

NEW COAL DISCOVERY.—Sir Robert Clifton has found a rich coal vein on his estate near Nottingham, England. About twelve years since he engaged persons to bore; but they stopped at about one hundred and forty yards deep, and it was surmised that they were bought off. The matter lay in abeyance until last January. Since that time trials have been going on, which, on the 9th of this month, culminated in the finding of a valuable bed of coal at a depth of one hundred and eighty-seven yards. The mineral is of the finest quality. At the present time the discovery is of great importance, as it opens up a vast field of fuel and mineral.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2msp

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants.
WM. T. CALEB, Proprietor.
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Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
PROPRIETOR.
7 3 4

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

THE VERY DESIRABLY SITUATED Dwellings, viz.:—No. 118 North Nineteenth street, above Arch; has back buildings, all modern conveniences, side yard, a delightful garden, and rear view.
One on Broad above Brown, with stable; lot 20 by 169.
One on Green, near Nineteenth, just finished.
One on Walnut near Thirty-sixth, with stable.
Two on West Pine street, and others for sale.
GERMANTOWN—Splendid large lot corner Johnson and Morton streets. Apply.
8 29 thsmw 4t J. FRED'K LIST, 629 Walnut.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2¼ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street, BURLINGTON, N. J.
8 21 12t

GERMANTOWN. — SEVERAL DESIRABLE Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, Germantown
8 8 1m*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, August 26, 1867.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Dredge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867), for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Boat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end, and many of the parts to have strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredge-Boat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of $25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army,
8 29 10t] Major of Engineers,
In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss. River.

RARE MANUFACTURES
IN FINE CONFECTIONS,
FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
8 27 tuthstmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
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These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET,
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To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

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Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

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PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $205 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.
8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. F. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.
NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
CHINCHILLA, ESQUIMAUX, AND DUFFLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
All of which we offer to the Trade at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CITY TRADE. HAVING BEEN LAID IN STORE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY ASSURE PURCHASERS THAT IT WILL BE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. 8 22th]

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
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We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
Every Description of
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Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN of family, who has had much experience, a position as Secretary or Treasurer of some stable institution; or as a Collector or Financial Agent. To any institution or person desiring the above, he can bring the highest and most satisfactory testimony in regard to character and capability, and the faithful performance of every duty. A note addressed to "Reliable," at this Office, will be attended to. [8 27 3t

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, without reserve, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [8 29 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
August 30, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on morning of sale. [8 24 5t

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.
First very large and most attractive special package sale of
SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
on a credit of four months. At 11 o'clock
On Monday, September 2, 1867,
by order of Messrs. Schnieder Brothers, of New York,
200 CASES SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS, of their own well-known manufacture, comprising a most extensive and beautifully assorted selection.
It will be to the interest of every dress-goods buyer to attend this sale, as it will be, no doubt, the largest and most imposing display of this class of goods this season in Philadelphia, the entire offering being arranged in packages for wholesale trade. [8 27 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
September 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 28 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

STOCKS, ETC.
On Tuesday,
September 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, without reserve—
517 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine) Passenger Railway Company.
165 shares Shamokin Coal Company.
REAL ESTATE SALE, September 3.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Brower, minors.—DWELLING, Richmond street, between the Frankford road and Shackamaxon street.
BUSINESS LOCATION—Large and valuable building and large lot, known as the "Ninth United Presbyterian Church," Nos. 2005, 2007, and 2009 N. Second street, 54 feet front, 169 feet deep to Palethorp street, two fronts. Immediate possession.
VERY VALUABLE HOTEL and large lot, known as the "Abbey," Township line road, near the Wissahickon. $1000 may remain.
Peremptory Sale—For account of whom it may concern—OIL LANDS, 2000 acres, West Virginia. Sale absolute.
BUSINESS LOCATION—Four-story Brick Dwelling, No. 236 S. Fifth street, north of Spruce street.
Three-story Brick STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1726 Callowhill street, east of Fifteenth. Immediate possession.
COUNTRY PLACE, 3½ acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.
Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1706 Vasey street, between Spruce and Pine streets.
Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1604 Shippen street, west of Sixteenth.
BUILDING LOT, Dauphin street, west of Coral street.
TRACT 100 ACRES Coal and Timber Lands, Jay township, Elk county, Pa. [8 .8 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, BAGATELLE, CHINA, GLASSWARE ETC., ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, consisting of elegant parlor suits of various patterns; chamber and dining room cabinet ware; mantel and pier mirrors; carpets; spring and hair mattresses; beds; china; glassware; kitchen furniture, etc. The Furniture can be examined on Thursday. [8 28 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.
On Wednesday morning,
September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention.
Particulars in future advertisements. [8 24 5t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED!
ANOTHER INVOICE
JET JEWELRY.
BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET
8 20 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR.
SMYTH & ADAIR,
Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Superior Silver-Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,
FACTORY AND SALESROOMS
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(Up Stairs.)
WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET
(Second Floor),
6 27thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BROWN HORSE, with white forelegs, and a white spot on the forehead. Any person having him in his possession, or knowing of his whereabouts, will please leave information at No. 1838 SPRING Street, above the Richmond Station House, [8 28 2t*] GEO. SCHWEITZER.